PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette THE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,320.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates of Sailing.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-39 P.M. 1908.				
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6629
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6315
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6936
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. G. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Vercon	30th Feb 1908
NERA	9,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Birillon	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "
NERA	9,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Norwegian Mediterranean and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Birillon	27th Mar 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,880	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908
B. RUBATTINO	4,880	R. Cocchi	12th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,880	A. Cogliolo	12th Apl 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 930	575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 580. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa* and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedine	17th Feb 1908.
LEVANZO	6,000	G. Bellotto	17th March. "
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelose	17th April "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 20, HORNBY ROAD

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 30th Jan.	9 a. m.	Ostch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 31st Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,167 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Jan., calling at Mandvie, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA" 3,303 tons, sailing on or about 1st Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
24th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4196	A. Bilucher	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabscvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4196	P. Bylossich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabscvich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4196	P. Badmaieh	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOR	8891	M. Tiene	28th Jan, 1908.
* † NIPPON	8517	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb, 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	G. Gilhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
† VORWAERTS	8993	R. Belnari	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	8895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyages, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8895	P. Cragli tto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers Without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only, when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	337	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	936	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	759
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*** City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
*** City of London	...	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
*** City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	...	9 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr	24 "
† Fromo	...	....	....	23 Apr	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	23 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
†** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth,

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld.'

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G." care of this Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARJA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.

A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed, Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
AG. AGENT,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
SHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 30—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Stalkar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYÈRE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine, only" Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE BEVERAGE THAT APPEALS TO ALL

LIPTONS TEA.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 33, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038-08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank. Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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SPECIAL OFFER.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
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Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Tokio.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 18,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocelline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

137654

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 27th February, 1908, at 6-30 P. M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th JANUARY, 1908.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY.

VALUE RS. 30 PER MONTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above SCHOLARSHIP tenable for one year, will be awarded after a Competitive Examination from April, 1908. The Competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University, of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition, as well as to all Medical under-Graduates.

The Examination will be held on a day to be hereafter notified but the Competitors must send in their applications before the 15th February, 1908, to the address of the PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the rules, giving other particulars, can be obtained from the College Clerk.

H. M. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
BOMBAY, 25th JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Park, 3rd Sappers and Miners, up to 12 noon, on the 2nd March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES during the ensuing financial year 1908-1909, for the use of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, East Kirkee:—

		Rs.
Miscellaneous Stores and Materials, approximate value	.....	7,000
Ironmongers	do	do 7,000
Timber of sorts in Scantling and Log	do	 4,000
Lime building and whitewashing	do	 1,000

2. Full particulars, regarding terms of contract, printed forms of Tenders, and Schedules of Stores, which may be required are procurable on payment of Rs. 2-8-0 per copy from the Office of the Superintendent, Park, between the hours of 11 AM. and 2 P.M. daily, Thursdays and Sundays excepted.

3. Rupees one hundred must accompany each Tender, which sum will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers.

4. A security deposit of 10 per cent. on the approximate value of Tender must be deposited and deed signed within five days after notice of acceptance by by the Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

5. The Commandant does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

B. B. RUSSELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

EAST KIRKEE, JANUARY, 1908.

CONTRACTORS are invited TO TENDER for the construction of the following Buildings, at Lucknow:—

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE.....probable cost 7 lakhs
2. HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY " " 16 "
3. HOSTEL & QUARTERS .... " " 6 "

For particulars Apply to—

Captain S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, R. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Medical College Division,
Lucknow.

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH, 15TH, 17TH, 19TH, AND 22ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 28th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1908.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd January to 5th February, 1908, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 27th January, 1908, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the Undersigned ABRAHAM GRANDAGE, MARMADUKE STORR HODSON, HERMANN KLEMPFNER KEMPTON and EDWARD HUGH BINDLOSS, carrying on business as Merchants, at 78, Princess Street, in the City of Manchester, under the style or firm of Grandage and Co., and also formerly carrying on business at Calcutta, India, under the style or firm of Bindloss and Co. (but which latter was in 1905 transferred to Bindloss, Kempton and Co.), has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 31st day of December, 1906. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm of Grandage and Co. will be received and paid by the said Abraham grandage, Marmaduke Storr Hodson, and Edward Hugh Bindloss, who will continue to carry on business on their own account under the style or firm of Grandage and Co., at India House, Whitworth Street, Manchester.—Dated the 28th day of August, 1907.

H. K. KEMPTON.
A. GRANDAGE.
M. S. HODSON.
E. H. BINDLOSS.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

SATURDAY, 1st February.—Entertainment to Schoolchildren at the Town Hall. (Invitations).

MONDAY, 3rd February.—Lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman. (Public).
SUBJECT:—"Position of Woman in Civilized Society."

THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Erwad J. J. Mody, B. A. (Public).
SUBJECT:—"Emancipation of Women."

MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir,
Mrs. Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall.—9-30 p. m.

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DE RESZKE CIGARETTES

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100 ....., Rs. 5 8
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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.
MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.
War Office 1907. Rs. 1-12-0

	Rs. a.
In Wildest Africa. By C. G. Schillings, Author of "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." Translated by Frederic Whyte. With about 300 Illustrations direct from the Author's wonderful photographs. In two volumes	21 0
Through Persia in a Motor Car. By Russia and the Caucasus. By Claude Anet. Translated by Mr. Beresford Ryley. Illustrated from Photographs	14 0
Descriptive of the perilous and exciting adventures of Motoring from Bucharest into the very heart of Persia.	
Polo in India. By Colonel H. de B. de Lisle, C. B., D. S. O. With numerous diagrams, cuts and photographic reproductions.	10 0
"It is probable that for many years to come Polo in India will be regarded as the standard work on the subject."—"Times of India."	
The Matterhorn. By Guido Rey, Illustrated by Edwards Robino with a Preface by Edmonds the Amicis. Translated from the Italian by J. E. C. Eaton. With 14 Coloured Plates, 23 Pen Drawings and 4 Photographs.	18 6
"Farmer George." A Life of George the Third, By Lewis Melville. With 53 Portraits and Illustrations, 2 volumes.	21 0
The Awakening of China. By W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D. Illustrated from Photographs...	14 0
Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne. Second Volume—1815—1819. Edited from the Original Manuscript. By Charles Nicoulland. With Portraits and. Facsimiles Vol. III is in preparation.	8 12
Flats, Urban Houses and Cottage Homes. By Walter Shaw Sparrow.	4 5
The Keramic Gallery. By William Chaffers. Anthor of "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain," etc. Containing several hundred Illustrations of Rare and Choice Examples of Pottery and Porcelain from the Earliest times to Beginning of 19th Century. With Historical Notices and Descriptions. A new Edition revised by H. M. Cundall, I.S.O., F. S. A	30 10
Folk of the Wild. A Book of the Forest, the Moors and the Mountains, of the Beasts, of the Silent Places, their Lives, their Doings and their Deaths. By Bertram Atram Atkey. Illustrated by Harry Rountree, 8 by 5 1-4 323 pp.	4 8
These are striking tales, boys' stories about the fauna of the New Forest; and Mr. Rountree's clever illustrations help to remind one of Mr. Long's similar tales of the Far West.	
The Pirates of Malabar, and an English woman in India 200 years ago. By Colonel John Biddulph. Author of "The Nineteenth and their Times" and Stringer Lawrence. With a Frontispiece and Map.	5 4
It is not intended in this work to give an exhaustive account of the pirates who haunted the Indian seas, but to present some idea of the perils that beset Indian trade—perils that have so entirely passed away that their existence is forgotten.	
The Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants of the World. A Revision of the Genus Gossypium framed primarily with the object of Aiding Planters and Investigators who may contemplate the Systematic Improvement of the Cotton Staple. By Sir George Watt, C. I. E., M. B., C. M., LL. D. (Abd. and Glass.) F. L. S. with 53 plates (9 of which are coloured) ...	26 4

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All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette."

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO 5TH INCLUSIVE.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS are requested to apply immediately for COUPON TICKETS for BOARD and MEALS for the whole JOURNEY.

Price per Ticket Rs. 50.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS can obtain all particulars by calling on the undersigned between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M.

N. M. MARSHALL,
1, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS;

ARE NOW ON SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s. ...	... 4	8
Operas, per box of 50s. ...	... 4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s.	... 3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s. ...	... 4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s.	... 4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s. ...	... 4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the Sales Room, at 2-30 p. m. the following:—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—
1 case 2 billiard slates.
On account of the concerned—
51 pieces grey peppril drill.
20 cases pencils and rubber.
20 reams Dickenson's Croxley paper.
1-0 reams foolscap paper.
6 cases railway tickets.
6 large Incandescent gas arc lamps, 600 and 1,000 candle powers.
25 cases cheese.
One dynamo new amatuer 115 Vols.
42 Arabs, 1,000 revs, gent's, : India.
Rubber cutter Perches and Telegraph works, &c.
One switch bored and one leather link belt 9:154,

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, near the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co, will, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January 1908, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at residence of Mrs. E. Smith next to Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, her household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, teapoys, marble top tables, glass door cupboards, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, iron bedsteads, oil painting pictures, crockery, glassware, and plated ware, besides one cottage piano, one Singer's sewing machine, and ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE of Ice-making Plant and Machinery.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 20th day of February, 1908, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the premises, known as Butler's Ice-Factory, Frere Road, Bombay, at 3 o'clock (S.T.), Ice-making plant and Machinery consisting of—

One ether ice-making machine, complete with two boilers, engine and 6 boxes of 5 tons capacity each fitted with Siddeley's cells.
Also at the Ice-Factory, Cacheri Street.—
1 small vertical boiler, 7 H. P.
1 duplex horizontal sea-pump.
1 centrifugal pump.
1 electric motor.
1 cart weighing machine.
1 high pressure non-condensing steam engine.

Catalogues containing full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at NEW KAZI STREET,

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 338 of 1906.

Sabirabibi and others..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Mahomed Hassein Makba and others... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1907, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Assistant Commissioner of the Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February 1908, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Kazee Street without the Fort, and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring about one hundred and thirty-three square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bearing Collector's Old No. 2872, New No. 9423, Old Survey No. 1755, and New Survey No. 873, and C Ward, No. 6119, Street Nos. 135-139, and bounded on or towards the north by the property formerly of Amirudin Shaikh Bhican and now of Attaulla Kashmir, on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ali Saheb Kolabker and now of Haji Bachu Varya, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the Kazee Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for defendants 5 and 6 at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Undermentioned Auctioneers.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

The above sale will be conducted by SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1908.

BEWARE of

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE Owners. By Capt. M. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. With 274 Illustrations	13 2
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COW-KEEPING IN INDIA. By Isa Tweed, Second Edition. Illustrated	4 8
POULTRY-KEEPING IN INDIA. By Isa Tweed. Illustrated	3 8
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A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving.

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Our Prices defy Competition.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of Horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., advertised to take place on Tuesday next, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIGNAL OFFICE INSTRUMENT TABLES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Office, Hornby Road, Fort,

18 large signal office instruments tables.
30 cast iron trough covers weighing about 2 cwt. each.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, a 11-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the tents at the "Crescent," opposite the Sailors' Home, Fort (where the goods have been removed from Poona for the purpose of sale). The very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, dining-table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of the Mess, 29th Lancers, Poona.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at the Corner of Church and Bruce Lane, Fort, near St. Thomas' Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises and godowns and stables standing thereon, situate in Church Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 824 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 1263 and St. No. 19 and by the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 1 and New No, 4817 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as WALLACE & Co.'s Office, on or towards the West by the said Church Lane, on or towards the North by the St. Thomas' Church, on or towards the South by the Bruce Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for removal of building Street No. 2, Case No. 67, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Mail Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company stables.

18 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, grain sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, ON FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, Joovaris, wheat, linseed, rapeseed, books, looking-glass, oil, bagging, medicine, bales of F. P. Cotton, luggage, paint, soap, betelnuts, empty casks, asbestos sheets, copper-wire, coir ropes, ironbars, cottonseed, ironsheet, powrahs, dates, sugar, loose grain, sweepings, condemned sheets, old wastepapers, harness, wagon load stones and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 P.M.
DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.
ONLY ONE VERDICT.
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

NEXT MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
JANUARY, 29TH.

Performance at 4 Sharp.
Doors Open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

Booking at Circus for Boxes and First Chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat) Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only) As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress,
COL. BOB-LOVE,—Manager,
R. ALTON,—Agent.

"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT'S GRAND PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT'S

PROGRAMME.

I. Bobby's Practical Joke (Very Comic).
II. The Wild-Goat Hunt. (Scene from True Life).
III. Tommy at Play. (Very Comic).
IV. Misterious Boudoir and Serpentine Dance. (Fantastic and Magical).
V. Inukeeper's Wife. (Dramatic).
VI. The Acrobatic Elephants. (Wonderful Art of training Animals).
VII. Elexir of Strength (Extraordinary Comic).

SKATING RINK.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH,
USUAL GENERAL SKATING SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
BOYS' RACE. GIRLS' RACE.
Four Miles Race for CHAMPION CHALLENGE CUP
AT 10-30 P. M.
General Skating before and after the Races.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH,
USUAL SKATING SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
USUAL SESSIONS.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS
FROM 6 TO 8.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.
G. I. P. RAILWAY, PAREL.

FANCY DRESS BALL.
ON THE LAWN,
30th inst., at 9-30 O'CLOCK, STANDARD TIME.
G. I. P. Orchestral Band.

Prizes will be given for the most original costumes 4 for Ladies and 4 for Gentleman.

Cards with names, and costumes should be handed in at Entrance Gate.

ADMISSION:—Non Members Re. 1 each.

GRAND COSTUME TABLEAU CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distingaished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
EMPIRE THEATRE,
THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908,
AT 9-30 P. M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Lady MAUD WARRENDER, Miss CLARKE,
Mrs. RAIKES, Mrs. HICK, Mrs. VALENTINI,
Miss FORBES; Messrs. CROFT, MARSH, HILL, COOPER, NABERT, and others.

Bookings at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture,
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and its still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort,

COMMENTING on the recent sale of 23 REMINGTONS to Pitman's Metropolitan School of London our Head Office write: "Over 95 per cent. of the Machines used in this Institution, the finest Typewriting School in Great Britain (perhaps in the world, if that is possible) are Remingtons." Typical of the conditions everywhere.—WARDEN and Co., Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" "size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 2011, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTTERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for S

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 24.] [BOMBAY, *January* 25.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	85		1/8
3 do.	Rentes ...	96	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 5/16		1/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	25 9/16		1/8
Do. do.	2 months' hence	25 3/4		1/8
Do. in New York	...			
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·18		1 1/2
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·50	1/4	
Do. do. do.	New York.			
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4	since	24inst
Do.	Short London Bills,	3 5/8		un chgd
	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills,	3 1/2		un chgd
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		un chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 1/4	1/4	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 70,000

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following :—
*Government Securities...£14,300,000 unchanged.
*Other Securities ...£26,300,000 De ...£600,000
* Delayed owing to Mutilation.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots		Quiet.
Futures		Steady.
East Indian		Quiet.
Manchester		Steady.
Total Sales		6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports		1,000
Mid-Americans...		...8·13—10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...		...9 5 8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :-

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·03	6·03	6·04	6·03	6·02
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·01	5·95	5·85	5·72	
—05	—05	—05	—02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	48,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	49,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	50,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	23,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·90 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·15 —05		(first tone mutilated) pattially advanced later though bull support and short covering.
Do. do. May 11·25—04		

New Orleans :-

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 — 1/8
Futures—Month of March 11·57+05
Do. do. May 11·56+05
Closing Tone of Futures,—Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	... 253,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 133,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 126,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...mutilated
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 523,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—April-May.
Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—4 3/32d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 3/32d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.

SEEDS.

Linseed :-
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 Jan.-Feb.,—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Metals :-

Copper Braziers		£78
Yellow Metal		d. 6 7/8
Bar Iron :—		
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£	12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£	5 13 9

Freight :-
Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal—13/6 Done.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
289 Bars Silver	Rs. 5,73,478	London	Oriental	International Bank
643 Bars Silver	12,55,388	do	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs	15,000			
320 Bars Silver...	6,22,346	do	do	National Bank
119 Bars Silver	2,31,992	do	do	Yokohama Bank
225 Bars Silver	4,54,948	do	do	Chartered Bank
1 Bundle Sovs ...	150	Dwarka		
Rupees	130			
1 Bundle Sovs...	150	Aden	Lhasa	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,500			
1 Box Gold Buttons	8,000	Zanzibar	Kanzler	K Damodar
1 Case Sovs	22,500	Jeddah via Aden	Oriental	S &E El Fatal
Gold Coins ..	4,281			
1 Case Rupees ..	2,000	Seychelles	Kanzler	H Noor Mahomed Aboo Talab
1 Tin Silver	381	Muscat	Goalpara	P Valabhdas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :-
Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent.

Exchange :-
Being mail day there has not been much doing in the market to-day. All Banks are sellers of T. T. at 1s. 4 29/32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. but without finding much enquiry. One or two Banks have been offering to buy Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight but bills remain scarce. Far Eastern Banks are slightly easier following weaker silver advices.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months sight	...1s. 4 5/32d. to 3/16d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	123 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187 1/2

Government Paper.
The market opened unchanged at 96 ready and 96 1/16 for the Settlement. A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar but quotations have not varied.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement...	" 96·1

Bullion :-
Bar silver in London, yesterday, closed ½ up at 25 11/16 ready at 25 7/8 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been firm. At opening ready bars were quoted at 66 ex-duty and close at 66 5/16. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	3	6
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	...	66	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement			...	66	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We have no change to report in our market which has been fully taken up with the January settlements. Prices have kept steady and we give below the official rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for to-day.
A moderate business was done in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon. The advance in the Liverpol opener due probably to the settlement of the strike has caused a steadier feeling and Good Broach closed at Rs. 269.
The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

	Fine.	F-G	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. S. (Ry. terms)	196	193	..	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	197	193	..	do
S. Punjab M G	196	192	..	do
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	224	218	...	do
Khandeish (M-G)	205	202	..	do
Yeotmal M.G.	231	225	...	do
Khandwa (M-G)	...	219	...	do
Khanganm, (M-G) fair staple ...	224	218	...	do
Akola M.G... do		224	...	do
Jalna (M.G.) good staple	...	224	...	do
Dhamangaum & Poolgaum M-G	227	221	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	234	228	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	275	...	268	Mar. 25th
Muttia (M. G.)	207	197		Ready.
M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat	237	231	...	do
Saw ginned Dharwar	...	..	256	25th May.
Westerns	..	...	241	do

Liverpool Opener :-

Opening Tone...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :-

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
6·10	6·10	6·11	6·10	6·10
+07	+07	+07	+07	+07
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
6·08	6·03	5·92	5·79	
+07	+07	+07	+07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :-
The market is firmer with a fair demand, and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	1 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	"	8	9 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :-
The market is firm and there is more enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	"	9	7 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujarat	"	9	14 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :-
The market is steady with business doing at our quotations :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	59	8	0
" " 75 p.c.	"	58	8	0
White Havre	"	59	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	62	0	0

Poppyseed :-

April-May	Rs.	11	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :-

Ready Rs. 31 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs.		35	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :-

	Rs.	25	8	0

Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :-

	Rs.	5	6	0

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts–

	Rs.	43	8	0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :-
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 8 1 6 R.T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :-

Bombay	1,332½	X. D.
India	60	C. D.
Indian Specie Bank ...	53	C. D.

Mills :-

Century	1,960	
David	397	1/2
Kohinoor	752	½
Maneckji Petit	3,250	
Standard	1,180	
Textile	1,275	

Miscellaneous :-

Bidham Pile & Co.	127	
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	285	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,020	
Telephone Co.	39	
Treacher and Co.	625	

Railways :-

Ahmedbad-Prantej	580	
Amritsar-Patti	108	
Tapti-Valley	427	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,549	bales
Wheat	9,220	cwts
Linseed	nil	"
Rapeseed	82	"
Gingellyseed	1,213	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	195	"
Castorseed	1,047	"
Rice	489	"
Myrabolams	6,353	"
Cottonseed	10,983	"
Mowraseed	85	"
Gram	1,951	"
Joowar	3,454	"
Maize	nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 25.] [BOMBAY, *January* 26.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	85 1/4		1/4
3 do.	Rentes ...	96		un chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	101 1/2		2/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	63 9/16		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 5/8		1/16
Do. do.	2 months' hence	25 3/4		un chgd
Do. in New York ...		55 1/8	1/8	a
Exchange on London at Paris		25·17		·01
Do. do. do.	Berlin	20·49 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do.	New York	4 87 1/8	1/8	b
Discount Bank of England Rate		4 p. c.	since	23 inst.
Discount Short London Bills,				
	3 months' sight ...	3 5/8		
Do. Indian Bank Bills,				
	6 months' sight ...	3 1/2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		4 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		4 1/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...		3 1/4		

a 55 3/8 yesterday.
b 4·87 yesterday.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32
*Closing tone of silver—Quiet but Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :-

Spots		Quiet.
Futures		Easier.
East Indian		Quiet.
Manchester		Steady.
Total Sales		5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		800 "
Imports		2,000 "
Mid-Americans		6·55 +12
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...		9 5/8 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :-

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·05	6·05	6·05	6·06	6·05
+03	+03	+02	+03	+02
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·03	5·99	5·88	5·74	
+03	+03	+03	+02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	...	23,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	...	50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	9,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	9,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·80+25		Advanced owing to bullish visible supply figures and to firm cable.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·26+11		
Do Do May 11·31+06		

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton— 12 1/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·64+07
Do do May 11·60+04
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London	...	13,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply*	..	4,320,000 "
" " " East Indian		211,000 "
" Quantity in Sight		...7,870,000 "
* Stock at U. S. Ports...	...	891,900 bales.

* Repetition owing to mutilation.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	42,000	bales
" Sold on Speculation	2,000	"
" Sold for Exportation	1,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	68,000	"
" Actual Exports	16,000	"
" Week's Imports	146,000	"
" Stock	980,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	700	"
" Sold on Speculation	...	"
" Sold for Exportation	...	"
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	4,200	"
" Actual Exports	200	"
" Week's Imports	3,000	"
" Stocks	17,000	"
Afloat Americans	3,60,000	"
" Indian	6,000	"

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :-
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed :-
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 3/4 Apl.-May. Dundirk. Business done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :-
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	...	1,100
Bangalore Bank...	...	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank	...	...	19-8
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...		65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk...	...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	52½
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	145
Coral	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	2,800
Madura	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..		*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	6s. 9d.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)		102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers*	975
Ditto ditto (1909)	*Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...*cum interest*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... *Sellers*	16s. 3d.
Indian Aluminium	...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	...	£100
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	...	£100
Madras Electric Tramways ...		...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures	...	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.	
Do. Construction Debentures	...	97
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Mysore Chromium	...	85
New Mysore Manganese	*Sellers*	27s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers*	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 60 paid) ...	*Sellers*	78
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750	...	£101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	...	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	...	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	...	£119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid)	...	30
Shell Transport and Trading Company	...	4s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese ...	*Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ...	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		104
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920	...	97½
United Coffee Growers ...	...	50
Vizianagram Mining ...	...	20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid	... 17s.
Balaghat, fully paid ...	... 7s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...11s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...6s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...12s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	... 7s. 6d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	... 6s. 9d.
Goldfields of Mysore ...	... 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid)	... 1s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	... 45s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 7d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	... £5-1-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 7½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	... 7½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	... 21s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 11s. 6d.
Sangli, 13s. paid ...	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 1s. 6d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

ONE of the most dramatic incidents in the history of Atlantic voyages took place during the recent passage of the Cunard liner "Pannonia" from the Mediterranean. The vessel was ploughing her way through a severe storm when the ship's Surgeon reported to the Captain that a stoker who was suffering from appendicitis was in a critical condition, and that if the man's life were to be saved an immediate operation was necessary. The Captain at once gave the order for the ship to be stopped, and dozens of gallons of oil were hurled overboard in the effort to keep the vessel from pitching in the heavy seas that were running. While every effort was thus made to keep the ship steady the Surgeon was carrying out the operation in the sick bay below. The operation was successful, but when it was over the Surgeon practically collapsed, so great had been the strain on his nerves. Every moment he had been faced with the fear that the pitching of the ship in the storm might make his hand slip and cause a fatal wound.

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BIRTHS.

BULL—January 20, at Chupra, the wife of Lieutenant G. Bul, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.
MAYBURY—January 17, at Rajahmundry, at the residence of her father, Mr. G. Glover, Superintendent of Jails, the wife of R. A. K. Maybury, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ELLES—January 12, at Bandikui, Rebecca, widow of the late James Elles, I. S. M. D., aged 73 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water 4-30m., 5-52a. Low water, 11-10m. 11-51a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Tavoy Exploration Syndicate, in liquidation, adjourned meeting, 15-17 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—January 26th, last quarter, 8h., 31-3m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, Irla (Parla station). Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h 29m. High water, 5-28m., 7-22a. Low water, 0-38a.
Wednesday, January 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. The treatment of Indian Subjects in South Africa, public meeting in the Town Hall, 5 p. m. Bombay Education Society, Founder's Day, Annual Sports, 3 to 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 6-40m., 8-45a. Low water, 1-14m., 1-42a.
Thursday, January 30.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p. m. Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Temple Bar Buildings, Forbes Street, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 8-4m., 9-47a. Low water, 2-43m., 2-42a.
Friday, January 31.—Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-21m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-48m., 3-36a.
Saturday, February 1.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p m. Stree Bodhe Jubilee, entertainment to school children, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 10-21m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-41m., 4-26a.

POLICE NOTICE.—A small tin trunk, a quantity of tea, coffee, sugar, etc., a locked wooden box, some keys, foot rules, a bundle of clothing, a woollen shawl, a parsee lady's photo, an hide walking stick, umbrella. Cashmere shawl and suttrungee have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—This Circus is drawing crowds every night by its excellent performances. It is well worth a visit. A change of programme is promised for this evening.

NEW THEATRE IN BOMBAY.—The "Empire" Theatre, situated near the Gaiety Theatre at Bori Bunder, is now nearly completed, and will be formally opened about the middle of next month. It is the property of the City of Bombay Building Company.

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.—At a meeting of the Poona Suburban Municipality held on Friday last, Khan Saheb Dorabji Dadabhoy Bootee was elected a representative of the Haveli Taluka Board. This is the third time the honour has been bestowed upon the Khan Saheb.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE TRAINER.—Mr. C. Hibbertson, a horse trainer in the service of Messrs. Scott and Company, was thrown by a horse on the sands near the Mahalaxmi Race Course yesterday and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He is suffering from concussion of the brain.

DECLARED VAGRANT.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Henry charged one John Floyd, once a plate-layer, with being without any visible means of subsistence. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRAMWAYS IN BARODA.—It is stated that His Highness the Gaekwar has given permission to a contractor, Mr. Karmali Joosub, to lay a track for a horse tramway from the railway station to Raopura, thence on to Mandvi and to Gos Gate on one side, and on the other to Champanir Gate, the track to be afterwards extended to Lehripura.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.—Dr. Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, having returned from leave, has resumed charge of his office from Dr. W. H. Dickenson, the acting incumbent, who reverts to his post in Karachi. On Saturday, the students of the Grant Medical College held a meeting, at which they presented a complimentary address to Dr. Dickenson together with a rich silver casket. Dr. Dimmock, the Principal of the College, presided at the meeting, and almost all the professors were present on the occasion. The address was read by Mr. F. Bana, and suitably acknowledged by Dr. Dickenson. The proceedings closed with the distribution of flowers.

THE bubonic plague has been nearly eradicated at San Francisco after four months' incessant work by a staff of surgeons and sanitary experts. It is estimated that 130,000 rats have been destroyed, and the expense of the anti-plague campaign has been £40,000. Out of a total of 136 plague victims seventy-three died.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A JUDGE'S POWER TO REVIEW HIS OWN ORDER.

Two important criminal rulings have been pronounced recently in the Appeal Court, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, as the outcome of an application for revision presented by Mr. C. A. Rele, Pleader, on behalf of his client, Gopal Sidhdeshvar Deshpande, a Kulkarni in the Belgaum District, against whom a sanction for prosecution had been granted by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, on charges of fabricating a genealogy and certain other documents in a suit for landed property, which he had used as genuine in a Court of Justice, knowing them to be forged. Mr. Robertson appeared with Mr. Rele in support of a prayer that the order was illegal. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the order.

On the point of the sanction to prosecute, one criminal ruling of their Lordships already existed on the records. This was in the matter of the petition of Laxmidas Lalji, on 9th December last, to the effect: that when a Subordinate Judge had declined to grant to a private party sanction for prosecution under Sec. 195 of the Cri. P. C., and that order of his was appealed against, the District Judge had jurisdiction to proceed according to clause (b) of the Section in question, read along with Sec. 476 of the Code.

To the above ruling their Lordships have now added two more rulings as the outcome of the hearing of the present application, viz :— A Subordinate Judge could not dismiss any application for sanction for default of appearance of applicant There was no provision for the following of such a course under the Crim. P. C. Further, a District Court could only interfere when a Lower Court had passed an order either granting or refusing the sanction, not merely when it had declined to review its order for the dismissal of the application, as for default of appearance of the applicant, without at all giving into the merits of the matter.

In this case, Mr. Artal, Sub. Divisional Magistrate of the District, had taken cognisance of the alleged forgery by the accused. It was held that the sanction to prosecute should not have come from him, but from the Court of the Subordinate Judge, which was the legitimate tribunal to pronounce for or against the sanction. This was because of its being competent to decide the question as the Court which had inquired into the claim grounded on the false papers. Mr. V. V. Bapat, the Sub-Judge of Gokak, dismissed the application in consequence of the default of the Public Prosecutor to appear in support. When he was informed of the cause of delay in that official's appearance, he refused to set aside his own order, or to hear the original application, alleging that he had no such power under the Code. Against this order an application was made to Mr. Walker, the District Judge, who granted the sanction. This, Deshpande submitted, was irregular, and he filed his application for revision in the Bombay Appeal Court. Counsel were heard.

Mr. Justice Chandravarkar, in the course

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1908.

THE UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

WE are all familiar, geographically, with the great area of the world's surface peopled by the most democratic nation under the sun, of which Mr. Roosevelt is the present uncrowned King, which owns the Monroe doctrine, and has just despatched the biggest fleet ever gathered together for a cruise round its coast-line to show Europe that naval supremacy is not domiciled in the old continent. But to many, Central America, that curiously shaped piece of territory resembling nothing so much as a camel's neck, is less familiar, and it is necessary to consult maps to verify one's impressions concerning it. Yet this little known and less-regarded spot, chiefly notable in the past for perennial revolutions accompanied by the fiercest fighting, has recently accomplished what the whole of the nations of the world assembled at the Hague Congress were unable to agree upon, viz., the settlement of all the inter-state disputes by arbitration, the limitation of armaments and similar measures tending towards that universal peace which Mr. Carnegie and his disciples are desirous of introducing. And as Great Britain happens to have a small Crown Colony, called British Honduras, adjoining the new federation we may claim a kind of adventitious interest in the new development which promises to establish the first of the world's utopias in Central America. The five States which have evolved this object lesson for the rest of tyrannised humanity are Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica having a combined area considerably larger than that of Great Britain, with a population numbering about four and a half millions. They are survivals of the Spanish over-sea empire from which, like Columbia, Venezuela and other States on the South American side of the isthmus, they separated in the second decade of last century and set up in business on their own account, and not very successfully as their subsequent chequered history reveals. After a brief spell of independence the States, with the exception of Costa Rica, decided that incorporation with Mexico would be the easiest and least dangerous avenue of arriving at their future destiny. Three years of Mexican overlordship, however, convinced them success did not lie in that direction, so the four reaffirmed their independence and determined to start a republic of their own, in which the fifth State, Costa Rica, agreed to become a partner. The new firm was called the United Provinces of the Centre of America, and its institutions were modelled after those of its great northern prototype. During the fifteen years of its existence this federation accomplished amongst other things the abolition of slavery within its borders, thereby anticipating by several years the emancipation movement in England, and it also sketched out a scheme which was submitted to a Congress for a combination of all the South American republics. The latter project failed owing to irreconcilable inter-state jealousies, but modern America has inherited the idea which is now enshrined in the pan-American movement, and some day, possibly not in our generation, the two halves of the continent will be united in one great republic which will dominate the western world, *pace* the German Emperor, his growing navy, and all other Teutonic pretensions to universal leadership.

The Central American federation came to an end at the close of the thirties principally through the claims of Guatemala to hold the leadership and conduct its general affairs from its own capital, pretensions which the other partners resisted and which led to some fighting before a dissolution was agreed upon. For the next forty years or so the history of this corner of the world is composed of battles and revolutions, of short-lived Governments conducted by dictators who made their exeunt amidst gunpowder and bloodshed, leaving empty treasuries and plundered subjects as mementoes of their rule, and the general pandemonium was multiplied by inter-state combats which were for ever proceeding under various pretexts. During this period, in the rare intervals when the States were at peace with each other, attempts were made to re-impose the old federal union, but with only partial success, as two of the Governments refused to join and the three which tried the experiment soon quarrelled and substituted fighting for friendship. The most serious endeavour to restore the previous relationship was made by Barrios who was president and dictator of Guatemala for a considerable period in the eighties. He assembled two congresses to discuss the position, and visited the United States in quest of moral and material support for his scheme. But the latter was refused by prudent American politicians, who decided that friendly neutrality was the correct attitude to adopt, and both of the congresses dissolved without achieving any practical results. The masterful president then sought to impose his views on the four other States by a resort to arms, but he was killed in the first engagement, and what might have proved to be a bloodly struggle for supremacy was averted by the immediate cessation of hostilities. Twelve years ago the hopeful Central Americans announced another federation of the five States, which, however, only lasted till the close of the nineties, when the other great Powers of the world were advised for the third or fourth time of the fresh dissolution of partnership.

They were all represented at the Hague Conference, which evaporated in a series of portentous platitudes to which no Power intends to adhere, and have apparently now resolved to demonstrate to humanity (for the fifth and positively the last time) that Central America is to strike the first note in that great movement symbolised by pan-Americanism. A recent writer has aptly explained the failure of the previous attempts at federation by suggesting that these States "contain too much politics and too little political principle." The Government of the United States appears to have been instrumental in supplying some of the latter quality, as towards the close of last year a convention at which all the five States were represented assembled at Washington, and with the consent of President Roosevelt several able American diplomatists were associated with its deliberations. These terminated a few days before Christmas with the signing of eight treaties which are expected to have considerable influence over the future of the isthmus which links the two Americas. Curiously enough the incident which is really one of some political importance has scarcely been mentioned by the New York press which has been too busily concerned with the financial crisis and election politics to pay heed to it. Under the conditions of the principal treaty Honduras is erected into a neutral State, and at its capital there will be a High Court in permanent session, composed of judges nominated by the Congresses of each state, to which all matters in dispute between the five Governments will be submitted for arbitration and decision. It is also empowered to hear and decide any matters requiring adjustment between the federated States and foreign Governments, and its verdict upon all subjects submitted for disposal is to be final and binding upon all concerned. This convention is to be in force for a period of ten years, and special clauses in it prevent its repudiation by any of the signatories until the expiration of that term. It is apparent from these particulars that the Washington protocol constitutes the most important advancement that has yet been made in the matter of inter-state arbitration ; it is a most interesting corollary to the Hague Congress where similar endeavours met with conspicuous failure, and it remains to be seen whether the five adherents to it will prefer this method of solving differences to the older and more familiar appeal to gunpowder and bayonets. The other treaties concern fiscal matters, inter-state tariffs, extradition provisions, the introduction of better modes of communication, education and cognate subjects calculated to strengthen the good relations between the signatories. Although America safe-guarded the future of the great isthmian canal by her prompt recognition and protection of Panama when the latter seceded from Columbia four years ago, she is still profoundly interested in the peaceful and harmonious development of the neighbouring States which this new convention promises to accelerate after almost ninety years of failure, and for this reason its conclusion is viewed with satisfaction by all perspicacious politicians in the United States.

THE CHINESE OPIUM EDICT. China is at present engaged in the interesting attempt to eradicate the opium habit from its population by means of legislation, which at first sight seems as wise as efforts to make people sober and moral by Act of Parliament. The recent much discussed Opium Edict is not, as is commonly supposed, the effect of the Anti-Opium Society's crusade against that drug. It is one of the many indirect results of the victory of Japan and its influence on the Chinese who now want to follow the people whom it despised till 1894, in almost everything. The Japanese showed them that as a nation they could abstain from the drug, and now they are trying to imitate the Japanese in this matter. So far as the national sentiment of the Chinese in this matter may be changed by this praiseworthy emulation with their neighbours, we can depend on the edict of the Government being well supported by the people and rendered efficient. But what then? is the momentous question which suggests itself. Will the Chinese when they give up the present pernicious opium habit be quite free from the habit of taking any other artificial stimulants, and be very nearly like angels ? The Chinese are at present known to abstain from all such stimulants except the very mild one of tea. So if they give up opium they ought to be a model nation indulging in nothing stronger than tea. They are at present distinguished for their sobriety with regard to alcoholic drink ; and the Anti-Opium Society argue that straightways the opium habit is done away with, the Chinese will be as happy and industrious as it is possibly for them to be. But there is another danger lurking for them, which ought to be taken heed of in considering this question, but which is lost sight of by these benevolent busy-bodies. It is that of developing the habit of drinking alcohol if they were to be made to give up opium. How grave is this danger is shown by Mr. Herbert Giles, who knows the Chinese thoroughly, as he served in that country for twenty-five years as Consul at various places. He has studied Chinese literature intimately and is at present one of our very few authorities on the subject. In an entertaining as well as instructive article in the *Nineteenth Century* he shows by reference to their literature, most elaborately, that in former days the Chinese were addicted to the vice of drink to a great extent, and that their national instinct points to the direction of their commencing again this indulgence if they are made to give up their present stimulant of opium. Chinese literature has from early days glorified drink, and has made heroes of those who drank hard. There is even a book in existence, called "Lives of Drunken Worthies", and it is embellished with the portraits of those not very worthy worthies. Many of the Emperors drank hard. Of one of them who used to get drunk with his ladies and to pay no attention to his ministers, the story is told how one of these ladies, who loved wine as much as the Emperor himself, on one occasion resented the intrusion of these ministers so much as to kick over the table on which they had placed the State documents for the Emperor's inspection and to bundle them out with the remark : "His Majesty has just been taking wine with me."

Chinese poetry is full of the praises of wine, and the poets were great tipplers, more almost than in any other literature. Of the many instances given by Mr. Giles we have room for only one or two. One of the most popular poets in one of his odes recommends everybody to get drunk regularly, the only true happiness being in a continued state of intoxication. "Better far to be tispy, I deem, and doze all day long in the shade," is his ideal. And this was no mere poetry is shown by the manner of his death which occured by his tumbling out of a boat, when drunk, in a frantic effort to embrace the reflection of the moon. Another of China's most famous poets says in one of his odes that he loves to get half tipsy every evening and then to dash off a few lines of poetry. The poet Tu Fu, who flourished in the eighth century, had his portrait taken when drunk, and another poet wrote an ode about it ! Another Fitzgerald may popularise Tu Fu for us and render him as famous as Omar Khyam. Some of his verses have the true American ring : "Few of us live to be threescore and ten ; Each gesture is merry its brief little hour, So let us enjoy our short life while we may." Already three thousand years ago an Emperor of China was obliged to issue a kind of manifesto on the use and abuse, of wine, in which he points out that the best rulers have always abstained from wine, and advises the heads of feudal houses and his minsters to do likewise. But it seems to have been of little effect. A philosopher of the fourth century wrote an essay about the evils of wine, in which he called drunkenness the great evil of the age. From all this it is clear that the danger that the Chinese may again lapse into this vice when their present indulgence in opium may cease is very great. Really, as Mr. Giles sums up, there is reason to fear that the present national movement against opium may result in transferring the empire from the frying-pan of opium to the still more deadly fire of alcohol. Men ought to have a moderate indulgence in stimulants. Moreover, opium does not originate crime and violence as drink does in many countries.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE. The Mysore Administration Report for 1906-7 gives considerable insight into the progress which is being made and attempted in that State. At the outset it is noticeable that plague and cholera caused a decrease in the number of pupils but as against this was an increase in the number of institutions, and it is safe to assume that the beginning of the year saw promise of better results than in 1905 and that, given healthier conditions, the number of pupils will again increase. At present, however, the percentage of boys under instruction is only 23·90 as against 25·04 in 1905 and that of girls 4·76 as against 4·8 of the total population of school-going age. In the Primary grade the total number of boys being educated in all the institutions in the State, both private and public, is 84,135, which is only 20·28 per cent. of the population of school-going age. It is understood that the Mysore Government is inclined to favour a system of free Primary instruction and the report contains details of expenditure which show that Rs. 2,20,243 was spent in this way. But far more, Rs. 6,27,807, was devoted to the upper grades of education, so that much remains to be done before Primary Education can be said to be in a proper state. A considerable percentage of the State's total revenue is necessary to establish a thorough system and when the cost of the military force, which amounts to over nine and a half lakhs, expended chiefly for the purpose of display, is compared with the total expenditure on education, Rs. 14,44,311, it does not appear hopeful that the latter will receive all the immediate attention it deserves.

WHEAT IN BURMA. The Burma Department of Agriculture has issued the first of a series of "Cultivators' Leaflets," which deals with the subject of wheat. There are, says the leaflet, large areas of land at present uncultivated or producing unremunerative crops, on which wheat might not only be successfully grown but made to yield a handsome margin of profit to the cultivator. Most of this land is in tracts where irrigation is impossible and where the rainfall may not be abundant, and many of the failures so far recorded have not, as is generally supposed, been caused so much by unsuitable soil and climate as by want of knowledge on the part of the cultivator as to the proper method of cultivation. Most soils found in Burma, it is said, will grow wheat if properly cultivated, and the leaflets give details which should help the owners of land to understand how they may benefit by the crop, and it is notified that not only any further information that may be required will be furnished but small quantities of seeds and instruction for trial purposes will be distributed free to cultivators of any village in Burma who apply to the Principal of the College of Agriculture at Mandalay or the Deputy Director of Agriculture at Hmawbi.

A CALCUTTA correspondent informs us that he has heard on good authority that preparations are being actively made for an expedition into the vicinity of the Malakhand.

THE P. & O. s s "Delhi," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Colombo at 4 p. m. to-day.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Oriental" were Lieut.-General and Mrs. Richardson and Sir Berkeley and Lady Sheffield.

A NUMBER of distinguished visitors have arrived in Ceylon recently, among them Lord Ashburton, Prince Duleep Singh, Baron Kligsper, Baron Biringer von Tarany and the Hon'ble and Mrs. Caryl Baring.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 342 Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 419. The death-rate was 42·7 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 2, fevers 108, bowel complaints 66, and other causes 243.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY will leave Madras, on his seventh tour, on Sunday, the 2nd February, at 6 p. m., by the North-East Mail train. His arrival at Bezwada the following morning will be public, as also at Masulipatam on Tuesday, the 4th idem, at 11-50 a. m., and at Nellore on the return journey on Thursday, the 6th, at 7-30 a. m. His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley, A. D. C. He will return to Madras on Friday morning, the 7th February.

GUNNER BYRNE of the 70th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, who sustained serious injuries while participating in the Royal Scots' Athletic Sports, is lying in a very critical condition and there is little hope of his recovery. In the R. G. A. Competition, it is alleged, Gunner Byrne rammed the cartridge home, after which the rammer sprang. As the rammer stuck in the muzzle and was not drawn clear he stepped in again to withdraw it, but at that moment the gun was fired. The smoke proceeding from the other guns had enveloped the 70th Company gun and therefore it could not be seen whether Gunner Byrne was clear and safe from the muzzle of the gun. The blast of the powder injured him in his right eye while part of the rammer penetrated his right arm between the bone and the artery, but the latter was fortunately not severed. Gunner Byrne has lost his right eye and the other eye is to be operated upon. He has a wife and children, who are in England.

MR. E. R. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, has, we understand, been appointed to succeed Mr. C. J. Lalkaka as Postmaster-General, Burma, and he leaves to-day for Rangoon via Calcutta to take charge of his new office. We are glad to learn that the Government of India has recognised the services of a postal officer who, in the various posts he has held in the past, has given proofs of his great administrative tact and ability and who, during the last six years, has been Presidency Postmaster, and identified himself so closely with the postal reforms in this city. The striking changes in the delivery system here, the marked improvements in the General Post Office and the Town Post Offices, are all due to his initiative. A strict disciplinarian, he was held in high respect by his subordinates whose interests he never failed to advocate, and he always had the greatest regard for the public convenience. The postmen who have given trouble more than once looked upon him as their benefactor, and a better compliment than this he could not expect from them. He leaves the Post Offices and the delivery arrangements in the city of Bombay in a well organised state, and his capacity for organisation and varied experience of postal matters will afford him opportunities for bringing the Post Offices in Burma in line with those more advanced on this side of India. His transfer to Burma is a distinct loss to Bombay.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE NIGHTMARE OF GERMAN ANNEXATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 11.

One of the stock phrases of popular discussions about international relations is the alleged danger of German annexations somewhere in the neighbourhood of the present frontiers of the German Empire. It evidently serves the purpose of some writers on high politics to warm up this rigmarole every now and then, lest it may be forgotten or entirely discarded, as the history of the last 37 years does not give the slightest corroboration of this theory. Some of those variations of a favourite topic are combined into a regular turn of "danger ahead" articles. It goes round from the warning given to the Danes that their whole kingdom will be absorbed, to a reminder of the Austrians that their compatriots of German nationality will very soon be compelled to swear allegiance to the German Emperor, to a geographical consideration that Bohemia lying between Bavaria and Prussian Silesia must necessarily attract the conquering instincts of the Teuton, and then reverts to the probability that the kingdom of Holland or the kingdom of Belgium might some fine day become the prey of their powerful "Hinterland." In French provincial papers we even read from time to time that Emperor William II has developed an appetite for swallowing such desirable French provinces as the Champagne or Burgundy, and the ignorance of the general reader in the French provinces is really a sufficient guarantee that such fish stories will be credited.

If people want argument, why, there is the most imposing document conceivable for the present turn of public opinion, a statistical table, a formidable list, that never fails to make an impression in France. The 8,50,000 new subjects added every year by the natural excess of births over deaths in Germany is at the bottom of all these outcries. How to find food for them unless by an expansion of the frontiers? In the abstract, that sounds plausible enough. But at a little reflection, or simply by a glance at the economic facts, the whole spectre of the Brocken disappears. For the same Germany that, according to this notion, ought to be overcrowded with hands for whom no work can be found, imports growing numbers of foreign labourers. The landed proprietors and agrarian parties have coined the catchword "Leutenot" for the notorious scarcity of field-labourers. Moreover, thousands over thousands of Poles, Russians, Galicians, Ruthenians, Croations are engaged as labourers in German industrial and agricultural concerns, and, if one looks round in the streets of German cities one is struck by the absence of beggars and idlers as one finds them in other countries. Certainly, Germany is in a position not only to feed her own children but even to offer a living to foreign immigrants and on that account needs no annexation or expansion.

If we thus become aware that there is no economic necessity for German annexations, we find that on political grounds the German Government should naturally be opposed to any of the alleged annexation projects. The German Empire has, as is well known, a national basis and is therefore opposed to an addition of provinces with a large population of foreign stock. It finds it perplexing enough already to assimilate the two or three million Poles who object to the tendencies of the prevalent nationality. When in 1871 the question of territorial cessions was to be settled, Bismark wanted on principle only Alsace and part of Lorraine, where the population was German, and annexed the fortress of Metz only because military experts pointed to the advantage the French would derive from this impregnable outpost in case of a war of revenge. Equally important are the objections to further German annexations from grounds of German home politics. The structure of German Federalism is entirely different from that of the United States, where the position of the Federal Government is little affected by the addition of a new Star in the national banner. In Germany, however, the whole mutual relations of the leading State of Prussia with the other States would be altered by considerable additions to the aggregate of the other allies. Nor would Bavaria have the same weight in the councils of the Empire if new territories of equal size would be included in the Empire. The danger would be greater still, if the population in the annexed districts would by their economic or religious tendencies change the present equilibrium of parties. Nobody in Germany would think it desirable to annex the German provinces of Austria with their ultramontane population ; as thereby the Centre party would gain an overwhelming majority in the Reichstag—a change which the Protestants will never admit. This one instance may suffice to show how little the actual state of things in German politics is understood by those political writers who suffer from that whimsical nightmare—German lust of annexation.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE.

The annual report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce for 1907 characterizes the economic aspect of the World's Trade as altered for the worse, not so much by evident symptoms of an approaching crisis but by the still visible effects of a long period of prosperity such as the high rate of bank discount, the high wages and the high prices of coal. While these bequests of the near past will adjust themselves to the altered conditions, another unfavourable factor is found in the unsatisfactory yield of the World's harvest that accounts for the excessive prices of all kinds of bread. Of the important items of merchandize that were most painfully affected by the sudden fall of prices in the latter half of the year the vast majority was the product of overseas countries, copper, jute, hides, tin, silver and india-rubber being the chief sufferers, while of German products only iron and zinc went down to a considerable extent. It is remarkable that despite this general diagnosis the verdict on the condition of trade with the overseas countries is still very satisfactory.

Perhaps the most striking statement will be found in the judgement that up to now the trade of Germany has not yet conceivably suffered from the financial crisis in the United States. The Chamber adds, however, that a change must be expected, should this crisis last much longer. The Report is very hopeful about the economic and commercial prospects in Mexico. That is explained by the success of the Government of this Central-American Republic in establishing its new gold currency on a sound basis, so that the rate of exchange has practically become stationary. Thereby the purchasing power of the Mexicans on European markets was considerably enhanced as the former risks of exchange fluctuations could be dispensed with in their calculations. As regards the Mexican trade with Germany the greatly increased exportation of German machinery is pointed to, Mexican industrial circles seeing now their advantage in buying machines of excellent workmanship and long durability. Brazil derives likewise a great advantage from the stabilisation of its 90 days transfers at 15d. in consequence of the sound policy of its "Caisse de Conversion." This country does, however, not yet derive the full advantage of this change. On one hand the still unsettled state of the coffee market on account of the schemes of valorisation and the reduced prices of its other important products of export, such as India-rubber, cocoa and hides stand in the way, while on the other hand the differentiation of its customs tariff in favour of American manufactures could not yet secure the expected increase in the consumption of coffee in the United States, as the crisis broke out at the same time when the revised tariff came into force. The Argentine Republic shows a falling off in imports as well as in exports not only in consequence of the poor harvest of wheat and sugar but also in consequence of the numerous insolvencies caused by over-sanguine speculations in real estate. A hope is however expressed that the forthcoming revision of its customs tariff may be used for improving its foreign trade. More pessimistic is the view about the commercial condition of Chile, because its rate of exchange is now reduced to 8 pence. Two reasons are given for the excessive indebtedness of this country, viz., the recent boom in local investments and the necessity of increased puchases abroad after the earthquake. What would now be most desirable, especially after the failure of the foreign loan, is stated to be an increase of exportation, that might well be reckoned on if the harbour facilities especially those of Autofagasta would be improved. Among the countries of Eastern Asia

JAPAN COMES OFF BEST.

Her finances are said to have stood the test well, even in the present time, and her industries, especially her textile industry, are progressing admirably. That her competition is much felt in the Chinese markets is traced back to her great activity and to her geographical conditions. As regards China the chief hindrance for a rapid development of commercial enterprise is found in the unstable situation of her internal politics. Very satisfactory is the increase of commercial and shipping interests in Tsingtau, where the German administration is now ten years old. Among the 36 ports of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Custom Service it now holds the seventh place, having left Chefoo far behind.

That the Commonwealth of Australia, by its new customs tariff of August 1907, has introduced the principle of differentiation for English manufactures, is mentioned as a drawback for the steady development of the Australian export trade, especially in wool, to German and Continental ports.

In Africa the German colonies show a remarkable progress over former years. The now projected railways and the improved system of administration are mentioned as just as advantageous for European traders and importers as for the natives. Not the least interesting chapter of the Report is that dealing with the trade of Morocco. Despite the political disturbances, the German exports to this fertile country have much increased during the year, and would have given much better results still, if the French occupation of Casablanca had not brought the trade in cereals to a sudden standstill. Here again the report expects a considerable increase of German exports from the restoration of normal political conditions and certain indispensable harbour works.

The leading idea that is noticeable throughout the whole Report with its long array of figures is the belief in the solidarity of economic interests for all countries and the conviction that a careful cultivation of existing business connections is sure to bring a fair reward for the "honourable merchant" in times of slack trade as well as in the periods of exceptional prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

A correspondent writes from Rome, December 31st, about the remarkable project of reconstructing the Thermes of Caracalla :—In the year 1911 the Eternal City will have its Grand Exhibition, and for its success an unparalleled "Clou" is indispensable. Some ingenious person has proposed to surprise the visitors by restoring the Thermes of Caracalla, now one of the most beautiful ruins of Ancient Rome. It is to be an entirely new structure but exactly on the plans of the old edifice. About this plan hot discussions are now going on for some time already. We leave aside the objections of orthodox antiquarians who look upon every accurate imitation of an ancient model as an intellectual theft and a profanation of the classical Ideal. For, as a matter of fact, we are already used to this embellishment of Industrial Exhibitions by way of historical Appendix, for the sake of instruction as well as of amusement. There was an "Old Paris," an "Old Berlin" an "Old Nuremberg" attached to the latest World's Fairs in Europe and America. Why should not the Romans treat us to an imitation of the Thermes of Caracalla during the summer of their Grand Exhibition. Unfortunately the Committee has aspired at something more lasting and voted already £100,000 on this reconstruction. It is evident that it is not a temporary structure that is thought of, but a permanent edifice exactly like the old monument at the time when it was finished. That changes the whole aspect of the question. Common sense and aesthetic feeling alike revolt against such a useless and gigantic imitation. The expense will be ultimately found to be much higher ; but even £100,000 is too much in a country that has not even a pittance to spare for pressing educational wants and art interests. It is astonishing to find Signore Ricci, the meritorious Director of Antiquities, among the defenders of the scheme. His argument is that the new building will be a convenient meeting place for the large international Congresses expected to take place at the time of the Exhibition, and that other really ancient buildings will thus be saved the alterations required for such purposes. For this requirement, however, a temporary structure would be quite sufficient. A permanent edifice in marble and stone would bring a disharmony into the historic character of the Eternal City and will soon be nicknamed Rome's folly, like the imitation of the Parthenon on the top of Calton Hill at Edinburgh.

The attendance of the new Commercial High School under its first President Professor Jastrow shows a rapid progress. In the three semesters of its existence the Institution saw the number of students rise from 213 to 253 and 367. But these figures are only those of non-matriculated students with no other occupation. If we add the number of day-students and hearers we come to an attendance of 1,616. Among the 367 ordinary students we find 74 foreigners, making about one fifth of the whole. The sudden rise from 23 and 26 in the first two semesters to 74 is explainable from the fact that it took some time ere the new Institution became sufficiently known abroad. The Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Finland strike us as well represented. On the top of the list we find, however, Austria-Hungary with 21 and Russia with 19 students. Besides there are Swiss, Turks, Dutchmen, Roumanians, Brazilians and Chinese. This rapid growth of the attendance shews that now the great advantages offered are well known even in overseas countries.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Maritime Command of the Legion of Frontiersmen is about to be organised in Bombay Seafaring men are defined for Legion purposes as mariners of British blood and allegiance, trained in service on ships as apart from the serving of passengers. The aim of the Council is to produce a Corps of seafaring men (not otherwise enrolled) pledged to active service if and when called upon, in any capacity for which they are adapted, either afloat or ashore. It is not the wish of the Council to detach officers and men from their employment, but rather to add to their usefulness at sea in time of war ; and only in cases when shipping is laid up, to employ members on active service, who would be available to return to their duties on the restoration of peace. This Maritime arm of the Legion will be raised as, amongst other purposes, an emergency Corps for the following services :—

(a) To provide handy, adaptable men accustomed to discipline, able to meet emergencies in raising, manning, and guarding transport by land or sea.

(b) To provide emergency craftsmen of trades useful in warfare.

(c) To provide local pilots and guides.

(d) And other purposes as may be expedient.

The Council entrust the raising of this Corps to a Maritime Committee, which has the power to appoint its own officers, and to add to its numbers.

The conditions and benefits of membership are those of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

A Command will be organised as follows :—

Captain.	
1st Lieutenant.	Chief Engineer.
2nd Lieutenant, Purser	and 2nd Engineer. Treasurer.

It may be necessary by way of explanation to the uninitiated to give a brief discription of the Legion and its objects.

The Legion of Frontiersmen is a Corps of Scouts, Pioneers, and Guides,—an intelligence arm.

It consists exclusively of men already trained by a rough life in outlying parts of the Empire, and at sea. It is backed in public and in private by nearly every military expert in Great Britain, and has the full approval, as a private Corps, of the Secretary for War, and among the members of the Council are Prince Louis of Battenburg, the Earl of Lonsdale (Chairman), the Earl of Onslow, General Sir John French, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Sir Henry Seaton Kar and numbers of other well known soldiers, travellers and hunters.

The Legion of Frontiersmen is not Volunteer, Militia, or Reserve ; does not belong to the forces ; and is not meant for fighting—but Defence.

There is no age limit, medical examination, drill, or any of the usual routine of a fighting unit.

Frontiersmen elect their own leaders, and follow them ; so the appointment of officers of a Command is entirely by election by the members. This ensures the best man being leader. Seafaring men are wanted. The Master Mariner is a guide, trained to command and lead men. The Mate is the world's great transport master, who knows how to carry both by sea and land, to ship cargo and to find the right parcels as they are wanted, to guard that cargo, and to command men.

The Marine Engineer is the world's master artificer in all emergencies, and he is also a leader of men.

Afloat and ashore all these men are of incompar

GERMANY'S BID FOR MOROCCO.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. Delcasse's Warning.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Despatches from Paris state that a debate took place in the Chamber on interpellations by M. Jaures and M. Ribot, who opposed further French penetration in Morocco.

The debate was rendered notable by the reappearance of M. Delcasse, who admitted full responsibility for the policy pursued in Morocco, in view of the danger of another Power establishing influence at Fez. Hence he had promoted Ententes with Italy, Spain and Britain and had induced Russia to shake hands with Britain.

Continuing, M. Delcasse said that Germany was envious and angry at the shifting of the balance in Europe, she had threatened war at the time of the Algeciras Conference, but war did not result because of the danger of attacking France with her powerful allies and friends.

In conclusion M. Delcasse urged the necessity of defending the approaches to the African Empire on which the future of France depended.

He received an ovation on resuming his seat.

The debate was adjourned.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

M. Delcasse's speech in the Chamber is the absorbing topic in French parliamentary circles. It is generally regarded as expressing the real views of the majority.

The "Journal des Debats," strikes the one discordant note by declaring that the speech is inopportune.

The German Press reserves comment on the speech, but is confident that reassuring speeches will be made by M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon. The papers declare that the network of M. Delcasse's alliances is united solely by hatred of Germany.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Sujbulak Claimed as Turkish Territory.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A Russian telegram from Tabriz states that the Turkish Commander has peremptorily ordered Prince Firman Firma to leave Sujbulak, saying that it is Turkish territory.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

Revolutionary Plot Suspected.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A telegram from Lisbon states that numerous rumours are afloat of the existence of a revolutionary plot, but it is officially declared that the Government is able to maintain order.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Control of the West River.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GUN-BOATS.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The correspondent of the "Times," at Hongkong, telegraphs that the British gunboats have been withdrawn from the West River and patrolling has ceased.

All of the conditions required by England before the withdrawal of the flotilla have been satisfied, including the payment of an indemnity.

THE FATE OF CROSBY HALL.

Interior Temporarily Protected.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Bank, which has purchased the Crosby Hall property, has suspended operations in the Hall itself until the 27th instant, although the demolition of the modern portion of the building continues.

Mr. Harcourt, Commissioner of Works, will receive an influential Deputation on the 27th instant.

OBITUARY.

Death of Ouida.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The death is announced of Ouida, the novelist.

[Mdlle Louise de la Ramee was for many years the most notable figure in the list of fiction writers. Born in 1840 at Bury St. Edmunds, of mixed parentage, a French mother and English father, she entered the field of literature at an early age. When she was twenty-three she published her first book "Held in Bondage," and thereafter till 1897 scarcely a year passed without a book from her pen appearing, often two and sometimes three. To literary critics "Ouida," the *nom de guerre* she adopted, it being her infantile way of pronouncing her own name, was a sore trial. Her style was a thing unknown before and like all pioneers she suffered, even more than Miss Maire Corelli fancies she has. Although she never actually tried her fate as a dramatic author with a view to production she was the originator of the problem play and the morbid introspective novel of to-day. As a descriptive writer she was wonderful; frequently inaccurate she invented a class of people who, we hope, have never existed, and yet breathed pulsing life into her impossible puppets. "A Ouida hero" was a term of contempt at one time and yet her books were read by everyone. Her success was phenomenal and with each book her popularity grew until she had earned a huge fortune. Of the latter part of her life little is known. Suddenly she disappeared and for years her whereabouts was practically unknown. Then, a few months ago it was discovered that she was living in abject poverty—almost starving. A London paper announced the fact and asked for subscriptions. Immediately came a peremptory command to cancel the invitation for subscriptions. Her pride was enormous. What her profits were only her publishers can tell, but throughout she lived a life closely resembling that which she was so fond of depicting. Money quickly earned vanished as quickly and soon came the sudden fall from opulence to starvation. It is little more than ten years since her last book was published. To-day it is difficult to buy any of her books without a special order being sent to the publishers. Meteoric in attaining success she faded as quickly from popular favour. The end came with the death of the three-volume novel and in the last few years her royalties must have been almost nominal. The public to-day demands different fare, but there has passed away one of the most marvellous novellists who ever lived.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The death is announced of Wilhelmy, the famous violinist.

RECORD FOG AT HOME.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND SQUARE MILES INVOLVED.

Shipping at a Standstill.

THE "AMSTERDAM'S" BOAT FOUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The densest and most persistent fog known for years continues in the Channel, and shipping is at a standstill.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A telegram from the Hook of Holland states that a Norwegian steamer has brought in the "Amsterdam's" missing boat and passengers.

They were only one hour in the boat before being picked up.

BLIZZARD IN NEW YORK.

Shipping and Railways Disorganised.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

There is a blizzard in New York, and the railways in many places are at a standstill.

Liners are anchoring in the outer bay.

LABOURITES DENOUNCING SOCIALISM.

Sequel to the Hull Conference.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

It is expected that fifteen Labour Members, representing Mining constituencies in the House of Commons, will join the Liberal Labour group in view of resolutions passed at the Hull Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The "Englishman" publishes the following special telegram dated London the 25th:—The adoption by the Labour party of Socialism as a definite object is accepted by competent politicians as a demonstration of the weakening in the party strength. The surrender to Socialism so divides forces that authoritative comment, Conservative and Liberal alike, finds in the Hull result a relief from the Labour-frankenstein monster.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is confined to his room with a chill and was unable to attend the Privy Council at Windsor to-day to consider the King's speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

A special telegram to the "Englishman," dated London 25th, says:—The Cabinet change of prognostications are further supported by the renewed indispostion of the Premier.

HOME POLITICS.

Lincensing and Education Bills.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Cabinet has decided to place Mr. Asquith in charge of the Licensing Bill. This variation of the usual custom is regarded as showing the importance attached to the measure.

It is expected that a "casus belli" with the House of Lords will arise on the Education Bill.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

Premier Joins the Committee.

ANOTHER HANDSOME DONATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has joined the Crimea and Mutiny Veterans' Committee.

Lord Michelham has given one thousand guineas to the Veterans' Fund.

BIG GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

Record Order for Glasgow.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Admiralty has ordered from Beardmores, Glasgow, some guns which will be the largest and heaviest in the British Navy.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

Still Advancing.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Indian Loan is now at 1 5/8 premium.

COTTON DISPUTE ENDED.

Employers' Terms Accepted.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Lancashire Cotton dispute has ended. The operatives have accepted the employers' terms.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

Spreading to England.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Cardiff, said that the depression in the United States and Germany was likely to spread to Great Britain, but he was confident it would not be severe.

FAILURE IN THE SEED TRADE.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Messrs Spencer and Knowles, the oil-seed merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are not yet announced.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Municipal Ejectments.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVANTS DISMISSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Johannesburg Municipality is dismissing all Indian employes and replacing them with Whites. Unregistered Indians occupying Municipal houses have been arrested.

Mr. Lyttelton, speaking at Oswestry, said that full explanations must, at the proper time, be demanded of the Government responsible for the painful and dangerous Indian dilemma in the Transvaal.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held yesterday evening at the Victoria Town Hall under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha to protest against the inhuman treatment accorded to Indians in South Africa. The hall was filled to the utmost capacity. Before the proceedings commenced the Secretary of the Sabha read out telegrams and letters from various gentlemen in Southern as well as Northern districts expressing sympathy with the meeting. Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, who was voted to chair, in the course of a lengthy speech, said:—

"We are met to-day under a stern sense duty. We have come together to assert our rights, to express our deep abhorrence of the grievous wrong perpetrated on our brethern. Be it noted that not without but within the limits of the Empire, which counts us among its subjects, the Government asks for our unalloyed allegiance and unfeigned loyalty. We claim those rights as British subjects in reality, not in name only. In regarding our claims we call upon the Govetnment of India the Secretary of State, the British Parliament, and the British people to regard as well their own honor, their own repute for fairness, for integrity, not only in our eyes but also in the eyes of the whole enlightened world."

The following resolution was passed unanimously —"This meeting views with indignation and alarm the situation in Transvaal and most strongly protests against the barbarous treatment of our countrymen in that Colony and their ill-treatment in British Colonies generally. While cordially commending their manful struggle against oppression and persecution this meeting apprehends the serious complications in consequence of this policy of the Colonies in relation of India with other members of the Empire."

Mr. G. Subramania Iyer then proposed:—"In view of the inability expressed by His Majesty's Government to afford protection to the Indian people against ill-treatment in the colonies and to uphold their status and liberty this meeting is of opinion that the only means now available to bring home to the Colonists a due sense of the cruelty and their conduct is for the Government of India to take immediate steps by way of retaliation against Colonies to prohibit the importation of Colonial goods into British India, the admission of Colonists into Indian Services, their settlement in British India for purposes of trade and business, and calls upon all Indians to boycott the Colonists and Colonial goods."

At this stage an amendment proposed by Mr. V. Chakkara Chettiar not to ask the Government of India to retaliate upon the Colonies but to omit this portion of the clause was paseed by the Majority.

THE MANCHESTER UNEMPLOYED.

Stormy Scenes at Birmingham.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Manchester unemployed who are marching on London had a conflict with the Birmingham police to-day, who escorted them to the City boundary.

Several arrests were made.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

Restriction Act to be Enforced.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Special constables have been appointed in British Columbia to enforce the Asiatic Restriction Act when it has been passed.

THE KONDRUSKI CASE.

Accomplice Bromfield before the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

T. Bromfield described as an accomplice of Kondruski, the Russian Train-Thief, was placed before the District Magistrate of Howrah to-day, charged with committing train-thefts between Howrah and Bombay.

Major-General Hawkes gave evidence as to his having been robbed in a Railway carriage, and police evidence was taken.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

In the case against Johann Bromfield, Kondruski's alleged accomplice before the District Magistrate of Howrah yesterday, Francis Monteiro, head butler, Imperial Hotel, Bombay, was examined. In the course of his evidence he identified the accused who, he stated, had stayed in that hotel last December.

The statement of the accused was then taken. The accused, on being questioned by the Magistrate stated, that Johann Bromfield was not his right name. His name was Edward Stawra, his age was 25 years only; he was a railway man and his home was at Riga. Certain articles were found in his possession at the Bombay Imperial Hotel. He was not aware that the articles in question were in his possession. The box in which they were found was not his property. He thought it belonged to Kondruski.

The Magistrate here framed a charge against the accused under Section 411 I. P. C. for being in possession of stolen property. The accused pleaded not guilty. The case was again adjourned.

THE COMING MELA AT KALIGHAT.

Swadeshi Propaganda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

A small meeting of Moderates, with Baba Krishna Kumar Mitter, Editor the "Sanjibanee" presiding, was held in College Square here this afternoon, at which Babu Sudher Chunder Bannerji, M. Guha and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter spoke and a number of names of Volunteers were enrolled to sell "Deshi" food to pilgrims at Kalighat at the forthcoming Mela and to induce shop keepers there to refrain from dealing in foreign goods and otherwise further the Moderates' cause. Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter said that a full thousand Volunteers were needed.

Yesterday the Extremists held a similar meeting at the "Sandhya" Office in connection with the rival force of Extremist Volunteers which Mr. Panchkori Bannerji and Mr. Motilal Ghose are organising for service at the same Mela. A number of this party went this afternoon to Ramkrishnapur to hold a meeting.

THE RAWALPINDI RIOT.

Appeal Judgment.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

MR. MARTINEAU CENSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Justice Robertson in the Punjab Chief Court has delivered Judgment extending to sixty foolscap pages in the case of the five men whom Mr. Martineau the Special Magistrate convicted for participation in the notorious political riot which took place at Rawalpindi in May, last year. The learned Judge has upheld all the convictions, but at the same time has criticised outspokenly the unsatisfactory and unjudicial manner in which Mr. Martineau handled the evidence in the case.

In reviewing the story of the riot the Judge says:—"On the morning of the 2nd of May, it is clearly proved by the evidence on record that certain of the accused went about in the city urging upon shopkeepers to close their shops and to flock to the Court to show their sympathy with the three legal gentlemen whose conduct was to form the subject of the enquiry. The Special Magistrate has, I fear, missed the signification and importance of this incident of the attempt to get the shops closed before the riot occurred.

"It is common knowledge that in the East a general closing of shops often has a most sinister significance—it means general mourning, general fear or general indignation, and in this instance the evidence proves clearly that it was the desire of those who endeavoured to bring it about to mark by it a general indignation against, and disapproval of, the action of the Executive and it is common knowledge that this very action of shops-closing is one which not only too often precipitates the catastrophe. It has been often described aptly as the stormy petrel of riot and uproar. It is a platitude, therefore, to say that a shopkeeper commits no offence when he closes shop at his own pleasure and proceeds to a Court to show his legitimate sympathy with an accused person. It is an error of some magnitude to overlook the grave significance of such an action on the part of a large number of shopkeepers at once or of the attempt to produce such an event when it is directed against the Executive, and forms the precursor of a riot of the most dangerous dimensions." After describing the riot the Judgment proceeds as follows:—

"Having given an account necessary for the proper disposal of these appeals of the event of the 2nd of May, we must consider in connection with them what occurred afterwards. It must be remembered that the most intense excitement prevailed and could not but prevail in Rawalpindi. A riot of a serious type had just occurred, the confidence and nerves were shaken and the police force owing to drafts to Lahore and elsewhere was at a low ebb. But the authorities acted with promptitude. The enquiry was begun at once and pushed through under the personal supervision of experienced and trusted European officials with commendable despatch in order that time might not be given to concoct false charges against innocent persons and that the case might go to trial while events were still fresh in the minds of the witnesses. The enquiry was made under great difficulties although vague innuendoes were made by the accused and their friends as to a mysterious origin of the riots as Dwarka Das admits, and it is abundantly clear that none of the accused or their friends made any effort to assist the police in the enquiry or to bring those unknown persons who are hinted at as the real offenders to justice, And it is remarkable now that there is comparatively little allegation of such enmity in regard to the evidence produced in the cases of the five appellants with which I have to deal."

After showing why convictions must be upheld, the Judgment goes on to say.—"There are one or two further remarks upon the Judgment of the learned Special Magistrate which I am compelled to make. The Judgment proper ends at page 53 on which Mr. Martineau says—Before concluding I think it right to make some remarks on certain peculiar features of the case and on the way in which the investigation has been conducted. These remarks extend to some eight pages. Mr. Rattigan, Legal Remembrancer, appeared before the Court and called my attention to these remarks which, he submitted, were in general quite unjustified by anything on record and quite contrary to any principle of British justice as being in many cases directed against persons who had no opportunity given them of meeting the charges laid or innuendoes made against them whereby irreparable injury might be caused to wholly innocent persons. He further pointed out that the Magistrate, in going out of his way to pass the strictures contained in his remarks, had contravened the directions of this Court contained in Chief Court of Punjab Circular No. 7, 3482 G, dated 19th September, 1903, which runs as follows:—"The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that it is undesirable for Magistrates to make remarks in Criminal Cases censuring the action of Police Officers unless such remarks are strictly relevant to the case, and the officers concerned have had an opportunity of explaining their action."

"It is a little difficult to see how this Court is to deal with these matters and the learned Legal Remembrancer has not suggested any course for me to pursue, but has contented himself with bringing the matter to the notice of this Court. The Lower Court has fallen into a serious error in passing Judgment upon the conduct of parties not before him in this trial and far in excess of the degree to which it was necessary to discuss such conduct in considering the evidence before him and its bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, and this without giving the persons concerned any opportunity of meeting the charges made. When such strictures are passed upon European officers of standing much unmerited injury may be done. But when the object of the condemnation are Subordinate Indian officials the matter becomes much more serious and the most cruel injustice may be done. I do not propose to go through the remarks seriatim but by way of illustration of the unsubstantial foundation for some of them I may notice in regard to page 54 "et seq" of the judgment, that seeing that there were several octroi posts on the line of march of the mob it is not strange that a number of octroi officials, including those in charge of those posts, should have been called. Similarly seeing that the "Darzis" (tailors) as a body were being, according to the evidence, asked to close their shops it is not very surprising that the "darzis" should come forward to give evidence of the fact. The observations as to the manner of conducting the investigation appear to be uncalled for in a judicial decision. Those who conducted it were not before Mr. Martineau on their trial and as the case had been already concluded and the evidence dealt with these observations should not have found a place. They may not be correct in whole or in part. It is not for me to decide. As regards identification I cannot quite follow the Magistrate's remarks. If a number of different witnesses say that they can recognise a person as having committed a certain act and these witnesses pick the same individual out of 60 or 70 persons, it is quite immaterial whether those 60 or 70 are accused persons or not. It is valuable corroboration of each other's testimony either way. Even the evidence of witnesses like Colonel Hamilton, an Officer commanding a Regiment composed entirely of Indians and therefore thoroughly conversant with their appearance, who stated that he was certain as to the identification of certain of the accused, was not believed. I do not think that the strictures as to the identification were justified nor the wholesale rejection of evidence which resulted from the Magistrate's view. Mr. Tomkins, a European Officer of 16 or 17 years standing, superintended the operations, but the Magistrate, for no sufficient reason which can be seen, considers this no guarantee that it was properly conducted.

"I now come to the portion of the remarks. They form no part of the Judgment and to which, perhaps, the most serious objection is to be taken, namely those regarding the Head Constable Ralla Ram and the police under him. Mr. Martineau says:—'There is one more remark that I have to make and that is with regard to the inaction of the police at the time of the riot. So far as I can see there are only two possible theories—either that Ralla Ram and the men with him were secretly encouraging them or conniving at their proceedings, seeing that the energies of the mob were directed solely towards assaulting Europeans and damaging the property of Europeans. And of Rai Bahadur Buta Singh who was regarded as a supporter of the Government it is difficult to believe that Ralla Ram and his policemen were afraid that the mob would attack them. It seems to me, therefore, more probable that the alternative theory is correct and if that is so it opens the way to various speculations as to the cause of the riot into which it is unnecessary for me to enter."

What Mr. Martineau appears to suggest is that while Lal Muhammad a Muhammadan Police Officer, did make some efforts to protect the person and property of Europeans, Ralla Ram, a Hindu, being in sympathy with the Hindu originators of the riot, was secretly encouraging and conniving at their proceedings, and he makes a remark most singularly out of place in a judicial finding, that it is more probable that this theory is correct and that it opens the way to various speculations as to the cause of the riot into which it is unnecessary to enter. Speculations should find no place in a judicial decision such as that before me. I feel bound to say that I can find no justification whatever for these imputations in the evidence on record. They are uncalled for, they are out of place, and they should never have been made. I think it is incumbent upon all Courts to avoid, as far as possible, all comments upon parties not before them as accused persons except in-so-far as is relevant and necessary to the proper consideration of the evidence before them. Witnesses in this country have much to contend with and if, in addition to the delays, interruptions of business, loss and incovenience inseparable from the police enquiry and the badgering cross-examination often irrelevant to which they are in almost all cases subjected, they are to be subject to the additional terror of unguarded censure or innuendo by the Court without being allowed an opportunity of defending themselves, their position will be poor indeed. It is desirable to remember that the accused are not the only persons entitled to consideration and that the principle that no one should be condemned unheard should be applied to others besides the accused. It is not a proper extension of the just British canon that no one shall be assumed to be guilty until he is proved so, to hold nearly every witness to be perjured until he can show specifically that he is not.

"It is with great regret that I have found myself compelled to make these adverse comments on the manner in which the Special Magistrate has dealt with the case, but they were necessary to the proper disposal of the appeal or made so by the remarks of the Magistrate himself, which follow the conclusion of the Judgment. The Magistrate has shown great industry and a most conscientious desire to avoid the conviction of any person not clearly proved to be guilty, and so far he can receive nothing but praise from this Court. It appears, however, that he was overpowered by the magnitude of his task and the unsatisfactory and unjudicial manner in which he has handled the evidence in this case is doubtless due to this cause."

U. P. FAMINE REPORT.

Summary for the Past Week.

CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND STARTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The United Provinces Famine Report for last week shows that although some slight reduction had occurred in prices since the recent rain the rates remain very high and distress is steadily increasing.

The people also are beginning to emigrate into British Territory from the Native States.

A remarkable feature of the past week has been the cold which has been so intense as to cause mortality amongst the cattle in Shahjahanpur and Hardoi besides adding to the sufferings of the people.

Half a lakh of rupees from the Indian Peoples Famine Trust with other charitable subscriptions have consequently been laid out in buying blankets which are greatly appreciated.

The numbers under Government Relief have gone up to 311,000 in the United Provinces bringing the total for the whole of India to close upon 400,000.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 25.

A large and representative meeting of the leading European and Indian residents of the United Provinces was held at Government House, Lucknow this morning for the purpose of forming a Charitable Relief Fund for the United Provinces. Sir John Hewett presided supported by Sir John Stanley and Mr. Saunders, I. C. S., Commissioner. There were also present the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajah of Balrampur, the Maharajah of Benares, the Raja of Partabgarh, the Nawab of Paham, and the Raja of Jehangirabad.

Sir John Hewett made a stirring speech, and said that the injury to crops of last harvest in these provinces was worse than in 1896-97 that the normal outturn of food crops should be just under five million tons, but that the present year's estimated outturn was between one and a half and two millions only, that the outturn of the two greatest commercial crops—cotton and sugar—was very indifferent and less than normal by six and a half crores of rupees; that such loss was a stupendous blow to the provinces; that at the present time 294,000 persons were in receipt of relief in twenty-six districts where relief was being given as against twenty-four in 1897; that the recent rain was providential, but that it came too late to allow seed to be sown in immense areas ploughed in dry tracts but it would help to germinate crop. However, people were much better able to meet the famine now than in former famines as owing to industrial development the people were less dependent on agriculture. Nevertheless there was great need for charity and the objects of the Fund were to supplement Government relief by providing blankets, clothes and other comforts, cases of orphans, relief of respectable persons by money allowances to poor widows and others to prevent starvation by opening cheap grain shops and to prevent the cultivator, weaver and artizan from being submerged by their losses in famine time. Food prices were very high—higher by twenty per cent. than in 1897 and would fall only when the next monsoon sets in. Sir John felt assured that the people would feel the pinch of poverty therefore for the next six or eight months and concluded with a stirring appeal.

Mr. Stanley proposed that a Charitable Fund be opened emphasizing the need of private charity because Government aid was limited by the resources of tax-payers.

A strong General Committee was then formed as also an Executive Committee for Oudh and Agra and Committees for every division in the provinces.

On the conclusion of the meeting subscriptions were taken amounting to over one lack of rupees. The Nawab of Rampur gave Rs. 20,000, the Maharaja of Benares Rs. 15,000, the Raja of Jehangirabad Rs. 5,000, Sir John Hewett Rs. 1,000, Lady Hewett Rs. 250, Miss Hewett Rs. 100 and Master Hewett Rs. 100.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Administrator General vs. Official Assignee.

FRIENDLY SUIT DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

In the Madras High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis delivered Judgment dismissing with costs the friendly suit brought by the Administrator General of Madras against the Official Assignee of Madras claiming, as legal representative of the late P. Macfayden, the right of disposing of half the Indian assets of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

CALCUTTA PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

Question of Expenses.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Replying to the question in the Bengal Council here to-day as to the expenses and liabilities incurred by Government in connection with the suits instituted in the Calcutta High Court by certain officers of the Calcutta Police against the "Indian Daily News" and other newspapers the Hon. Mr. Gaits said that the account had not yet been finally settled and that the amount passed up to date was between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,000.

THE GOVERNOR AT CHAMPANIR.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAMPANIR, JANUARY 25.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Friday morning arrived in one of the quaintest and most romantic spots in all India. Just off the borders of Baroda, and sixty miles from the coast, is a quaint, regular, many-scarped hill which forms a landmark throughout Gujerat. Its name Pavagad in English signifies "The Hill of the Winds," and it is said that around its central pinnacle roars a perpetual hurricane. It has been a fort from time immemorial, and like Parbuti, Mount Abu and many other famous eminences in India, it has been the scene of innumerable religious and military incidents. To-day its summit is crowned by temples dedicated to the worship of the Jains, the Brahmins and the Mahomedans, and at night on its topmost point a shining light from a temple "buttee" leads the lonely wanderer through the plains and uplands of Gujerat to his final goal.

Down below, beneath the shadow of the mount are the ruins of an old Mahomedan city called Champanir. Champanir was doubtless once a walled fortress. It requires no "Gazetteer" or railway guide to inform the meanderer through Champanir's crumbling walls that in other days it had a history at once impressive and pathetic. Beautiful minarets—monuments to the pious generosity of the Hindu and Mahomedan great of long ago—still rear their heads to the empyrean in silent witness of the forgotten dead. Beautiful mosques, some with broken domes and some with carvings which all the competitive genius of the twentieth century could not excel, still rear their ruined walls, from which the long green grass hangs in graceful tendrils, and the trees shoot up between the flag-stones which the devotees of a long passed age were wont reverently to tread. To the Hill of the Winds without, the sons and daughters of these devotees still come in their thousands once a year, and the immortal past still enthralls its myriads of worshippers at the shrines of Champanir. But for all that Champanir is a city of the dead. Where once its mighty rulers held their gorgeous durbars, a few lonely low caste natives yearly sow and reap their scanty crops. All around are the evidences of the Might and Power of a forgotten age, yet within the very centre of Champanir's hallowed walls the simple ryot tills and harrows. Sometimes the Political Agent for the District, Colonel Meade, from Baroda, pays a visit to this city of former wealth and present weeds, and then when the spare harvest is reaped the ryot willingly levels over the surface of the soil, and the Resident puts up his tent and enjoys a quiet respite within environments which are in very truth "far from the madding crowd."

It was to this quaint spot that the Governor of Bombay, with Lady and Miss Clarke, on Friday last, imbibed perhaps their first real inspiration of India's past greatness.

Accompanied by a Government House party which included Mr. Cadell, now happily recovered from his attack of fever, Their Excellencies left Bombay by special train from Grant Road on Thursday night, reaching Champanir Road by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at daybreak on Friday morning. Here a typical Indian scene was witnessed. The Special, drawn up at a little wayside station, might have been a deserted train with a history of misfortune. With blinds and shutters closely drawn it remained till the Sun was high in heaven, with no sign of life from within. But outside upon the yellow grass a crowd of scarlet-skirted servants in Government House liveries flitted to and fro preparing for the fitting appearance of Their Excellencies, while cooks and peons quickly prepared chota hazri from a stock of wicker baskets. After a wait of some hours the door of Their Excellencies' carriage opened, the band played, the police saluted, and Their Excellencies smilingly stepped on to the scarlet, and shook hands all round. Having inspected the little group of police, the Governor and the ladies accepted seats within a small mandap where the representative of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda garlanded the party, presented fruits, and paid the party the compliment of 'attar and pan.'

Motor cars soon whirled the Governmental party away to Champanir where, as I have stated, upon a cleared space within the jungle of a once great but now ruined walled-city, the Resident from Baroda, Colonel Meade, had erected a very tasteful Camp with tents obtained a few years ago for the Camp of the Gaekwar at the historic Delhi Durbar. Here the party from Bombay were entertained to breakfast, and in the evening a trip up the Pavagad hill was made, where the temples and the old and new fortifications were inspected. The Hill fort has a modern as well as an ancient tragedy connected with it. A few years ago a European lady shot dead her husband in their bungalow upon its sides, and the history of this sad occurrence is still well within the memory of many of our readers.

It may be added that though Their Excellencies' tour in Gujerat began in Baroda, the hill and the mines of Champanir are not in that State, but in the Panch Mahals, which is British territory—hence the modern fortifications. Their Excellencies were much interested in their peeps into the past of the Hill of the Winds, and the evening was passed convivially within the camp, where, of course, Colonel and Mrs. Meade were host and hostess.

To-morrow Their Excellencies intend learning something of a remarkable industry which has reawakened the echoes of life in stolid Champanir—the manganese ore mines—but the story of their rise and growth must be reserved for a separate article. His Excellency is not visiting Gujerat with the objective of most military men who visit thereabouts—shikar—but it may be mentioned that a panther is at this moment awaiting a short, sharp end half a mile from Champanir, and some of His Excellency's young men hope to bring his outer covering home to Bombay.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

General Meeting in February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

At the Countess of Dufferin's Fund meeting at Government House yesterday the following were present:—Lady Minto, the Lady President, Hon. Mr. Miller, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Herbert Risley, Surgeon General Bunford, Members, Colonel Crooke Lawless, the Secretary, Colonel Marlowe, the Treasurer and Mr. Buck, Joint Secretary.

It was arranged to hold a general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House on Friday the 14th of February at 5-30 o'clock p.m. The main object of the meeting is to present a brief report on the working and progress of the Association and to sanction the enlargement of the powers now possessed by the provincial branches of the Association in regard to the investment of their own funds.

The attendance will be limited to life councillors, life-members and ordinary members of the Association and application for cards must be sent to the Honorary Secretary to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Central Committee, Government House, by the 10th of February, after which date no applications can be dealt with.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Charge against Arthur Dunn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

A young European, Arthur Dunn, Assistant Manager of Messrs. Killner's Refreshment Room at Howrah, was to-day brought before the Joint Magistrate of Howrah charged with attempting to cut his throat with a table-knife.

He made a statement to the effect that he had been troubled in his mind owing to having been accused of having hastened his father's death.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE Madras and Bombay ground-nut crop of the present season is estimated by the Commercial Intelligence Department at 259,000 tons, against 273,000 tons last year, a falling off of 5 per cent.

DEVELOPING BOMBAY.

The Chamber of Commerce's Views.

The following letter has been sent from the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Government in reply to the recent letter enquiring as to the views of various public bodies on the necessities of Bombay:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th January, 1908.

Sir, I have now to reply to your letter of the 9th of December with reference to the numerous important schemes that are now under consideration for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island.

This question in a somewhat different form was submitted to this Chamber by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the 13th of August 1904, and a reply was sent by the Committee of the Chamber on the 10th of November of that year. As this reply deals at some length with many of the points which have now to be decided, and as the views of the Chamber at the present time differ but slightly from the opinions then expressed, a copy of this letter is herewith forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Before dealing with the points on which a full expression of the views of the Chamber is invited, I may say that my Committee are very glad to note that it has now been decided to draw up a comprehensive and well considered scheme for the development of Bombay Town and Island. In the 5th paragraph of their letter above referred to, written over three years ago, my Committee said that they considered the time had come when the whole subject of communication in Bombay must really be grappled with comprehensively, and they welcomed the enquiry of Government at that time as an effort in this direction. The need of such a scheme has become much more pronounced since then. The past three years have been a period of great prosperity, and with an increase of population, due in some measure to the many large works that are now being carried out in Bombay, rents have rapidly advanced, and the cost of living has also very greatly increased. The necessity for developing the northern portions of the Island has now therefore become a very urgent matter, and this, it is quite clear from para. 2 of your letter, is fully recognised by Government. The increase of rents is now affecting the whole community. The wealthy classes are unable to find suitable accommodation according to their means in convenient localities, the less wealthy—clerks and many others—are quite unable to obtain accommodation at rents which they can afford within reasonable distance of their work; and the labouring class, although to a small extent rather better housed than they were, are obliged to economise by an undersirable system of sharing rooms. If nothing is done to relieve this pressure, which must increase as time goes on, the difficulty of living will become a very serious problem which will militate against the health and general prosperity of the city. Owing to the plague the people have been taught to spread themselves over a larger area, and the objections of a few years ago to live outside the native town have, on this account, been largely overcome. The need of a comprehensive scheme of development has been very much felt in the past, and many mistakes have undoubtedly been made in building and so forth. A continuance of these errors—and the present building activity makes the question more urgent will, in a few years, make a comprehensive scheme more or less an impossibility, and it is therefore, in the opinion of my Committee, most necessary that the future of Bombay as regards its development and communications should now be settled, so that the various public bodies who have to deal with the housing of the population, the commerce and trade of the Port, and the necessary means of communication, may work together in harmony.

The first point on which the views of the Chamber are specially invited is as follows:—

With the object of adding to the areas available for occupation by the wealthy classes, is it desirable

(a) To prepare schemes for the construction of residential areas in north of the Island,

(b) To effect reclamations in Back Bay; or

(c) To utilise Trombay or to adopt more than one of these remedies simultaneously.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF TROMBAY.

The view of my Committee is that all three projects deserve consideration. The utilisation of Trombay has often been considered, but the difficulty has always been how to get there. The Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation, which, it is hoped, will be completed in a few years, will cover about one-third of the distance to Green Island, from which easy communication could be made with Trombay. The intervening space could no doubt be covered by a causeway and by electric car or preferably an electric Railway. Trombay could thus be brought within easy communication of the Island of Bombay. As this is a district capable of expansion, my Committee would strongly recommend that a scheme for the development of Trombay be taken in hand at once. They recognise, however, that it will be some time before a work of this kind can be completed and that even after communication has been established the district will need to be built over. In the meantime, therefore, it will be necessary to develop other convenient areas in order to relieve the great pressure now existing and to make room without delay for the increase of population of the next ten to twenty years which is certain to occur and which, if not provided for in advance, must seriously enhance, as time goes on, the general cost of living. My Committee would strongly urge, however, that if a Trombay scheme is developed, Government should control the building, so that the area may not be spoilt for residential purposes in the same way as Malabar and Cumballa Hills have been spoilt the last few years. This new area would be a very desirable residential quarter for the wealthy classes, and as the approach would be via the New Trade Depot at Mazagon, the locality would be a most convenient one for the commercial community and for many others who have to do with the trade and shipping of the port. This scheme, therefore, as a provision for the future, is, in the opinion of my Committee, a very important one, and they would strongly urge Government to give it a leading place in their programme.

To effect reclamations at the Colaba end of Back Bay would also, my Committee consider, be very useful work. If it is decided to remove the railway along the sea-front, south of Grant Road, a fine residential crescent could, if the reclamation areas are well-planned, be built along the sweep of Back Bay. This would of course entail a wide avenue along the sea-front which every one agrees is not only desirable but necessary.

For the wealthier classes my Committee somewhat doubt if developments in the north of the Island would be very attractive, but they are of opinion that for the less wealthy classes a large development at Mahim would be popular, more particularly if the electric railway, which is now under consideration, could be planned to connect Mahim with the new trade centre at Mazagon and with the centre of the Fort. There are, of course, other districts in which buildings and reclamations might be undertaken, but the Pumping Station at Love Grove prevents development of this kind on

communication are at the same time provided to enable the people to spread themselves conveniently into areas which at present are only sparsely built over.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

To the third question :—

Is it desirable to adopt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay ?

My Committee reply in the affirmative, and if the present station is not large enough it could no doubt be added to or a new Terminus built for the purpose to the east. This change, as was pointed out in 1904, will surely involve the removal of the European General Hospital to a more suitable locality, and it has long been the desire of the Chamber that this question should be satisfactorily settled whilst land is available, as the present site must become more and more unsuited for the purpose. The site of the present Victoria Terminus is close to the passenger pier now in course of construction and to the Docks. It is also close to the native town and for this reason would probably be much more convenient than Colaba for passengers who desire to travel to Guzerat and other districts on the B. B. & C. I. system. It is true that many passengers from adjacent parts of the town leave for Guzerat by Stations on the Queen's Road, notably Marine Lines and Charni Road, but for the majority of these the Musjid Station and the Victoria Terminus, although perhaps a very little further distant, could not be really inconvenient. If, however, it is found necessary long distance trains for the B.B. and C.I. System could also be started from Grand Road to be connected with main line trains at Dadar or at any other point that might be convenient.

The fourth question is :—

Can the local railway traffic be brought from Parel into the Victoria Terminus in future along the existing G. I. P. route from Parel, thus enabling the B. B. and C. I Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards, or should the present B. B. & C. I. line be retained for the purposes of local traffic as far as Marine Lines, Church Gate or Colaba ?

My Committee recognise that this question is an important one, but they have no hesitation in saying that local traffic should be diverted to the present Victoria Terminus or to an adjacent station, and that the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be stopped at Grant Road. This question is one that has been much discussed in the past, but the scheme tentatively put forward by this Chamber in 1904 of an electric railway on the eastern said of the Island with a central station in the Fort will, now that this railway seems likely to become a reality, to a very large extent solve the difficulties which have surrounded this question in the past. If, as is suggested, the electric line branches on the one hand to Trombay and on the other to Mahim, Bandra and surrounding districts, residents in these localities will much prefer to be brought either to the Victoria Terminus or by the electric railway to the central station in the Fort. There is therefore no need with a development of this nature to consider the B. B. & C. I. Railway so far as traffic is concerned from the northern parts of the Island and from Salsette. The passenger traffic from Grant Road to stations south and "vice versa" is no doubt of some importance, but, those perhaps not at the some low cost, it could no doubt be largely dealt with by electric tram cars. If the line along the sea-face is removed, there would be ample room for a tramway track along the Queen's Road widened as it would be into a broad avenue; and the new sea-face road would, of course, when made, be left free for carriage and ordinary traffic. My Committee fully recognise that in a comprehensive scheme such as is now necessary some interests must suffer, but the point to be borne in mind, they consider, is the present and future welfare of the community as a whole, and if the electric tram car system can be throughly developed, all surplus needs will, by this means, be very effectively served.

The fifth question is—

Assuming the existance of free and rapid communication by rail, tramway or otherwise and the construction of two arterial thoroughfares running north and south, what areas on the Island are specially suited to the housing of.

(1) The middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment,

(2) The labouring classes including the mill hands and other factory employees.

As regards the first, my Committee would reply that the middle classes in all probability will desire to live along or within convenient distance of the principal tram routes either in or near the present native town or at a greater distance, and as has already been remarked my Committee consider that Mahim and the northern districts will be suitable localities for well-to-do clerks and others of the same class. My Committee doubt very much if it will be possible to locate an area for this class of the community, and they also doubt whether it is necessary to take special steps in this direction, for if house room on reasonable terms is available and the means of communication are good, the less wealthy classes will find plenty of accommodation in districts, where the wealthier classes do not like and where the poorer classes cannot afford to live. My Committee are, however, very strongly of opinion that building and the laying out of wide roads should be very carefully regulated in the outlying districts, for the reckless way in which Bombay has been built over in the past, not only in and around the native town but on Malabar Hill which is now anything but a desirable residential quarter, seems to show either that the powers possessed by the present Municipality or the will to regulate building in these areas with a due regard to those who have to live in them are deficient, and my Committee would therefore welcome the authority of Government or some other strong independent body in regulating buildings in outlying and new districts.

THE LABOURING CLASSES.

As regards the location of the labouring classes including the mill hands it seems evident that in a very few years the new trade depot at Mazagon will be a very busy district, and my Committee are therefore of opinion that the labouring classes should be housed along the north-eastern side of the Island as this being near to the docks, the railways, the New Trade Depot and the mills, would be a central position for a very large number of the working classes. It is not, in the opinion of my Committee, quite possible to entirely locate a locality for the labouring classes as they should be able to live wherever it is most convenient for their work, but as a large amount of labour will be required in the mills and on other works on the eastern side of the Island, it is the opinion of my Committee that accommodation should be largely provided for this class in localities to the north-east.

The sixth question is :—

What special measures are necessary or desirable in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains or workmen's tramways to enable the labouring classes to be cheaply accommodated in the less frequented portions of the Island where land is available on easy terms. Assuming that cheap fares can be arranged for traffic between certain hours, will the working classes be able to pay these fares and a rent adequate to give a reasonable return on the capital invested in accommodation schemes?

In reply to this my Committee would remark that if the labouring classes are housed on the eastern side of the Island special workmen's trains or workmen's tramways will not probably be necessary on a large scale as to a great extent the work people will live within reasonable distance of their employment; and as regards those whose work is in offices in the Fort, my Committee are inclined to think that the lower rents which will be obtainable in the northern parts of the Island will offset an increased cost of transit. This question is, however, one that can only perhaps be answered by experience, and if later on it is found necessary to arrange for cheap transit this could no doubt be done. Powers should therefore be reserved in any new traffic arrangements that may be entered into for this facility in the future as cheap transit to the outlying districts may have an important bearing on the schemes now under consideration.

In conclusion, my Committee would venture to express the hope that Government will push forward vigorously with the proposals they have now formulated. There has been great delay in the past in dealing with these matters, and the result is a high cost of living which is rapidly becoming intolerable. A broadly planned scheme for the improvement of Bombay City and Island and for the opening up of Trombay, (which, when developed, will be a real relief to the city and of much greater value than the reclamation of limited areas) is absolutely necessary for the future welfare of our large and rapid increasing population, and nothing therefore should be allowed to stand in the way of this good and most necessary work.

THE WEAVING COMPETITION.

The Railways named below have given the following concessions both for handlooms and competitors who accompany the looms :—

(1) Looms will be carried at 1st class goods rate.

(2) A fare and half will be charged for double journey for the competitors who accompany their looms.

1. East Indian Railway Company.
2. Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.
3. Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
4. Bengal Nagpur Railway.

The following Railways have also given concessions for the carriage of looms over their Railways.

1. Southern Maharatta Railway.
2. Bengal North-Western Railway.
3. Bhavanagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander Railway.
4. South Indian Railway.

A certificate signed by the undersigned should be produced at the time of booking.

The undersigned will be happy to forward a certificate to those competitors who have sent in their application for registration in this office.

(Sd.) D. V. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

N. F. and Swad. Association, Mahajana Sabah Hall, Mount Road, Madras

DELHI ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.

Completion by March Next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 25.

The system of Electric Trams by which Delhi benefits through the magnanimity of English Capitalists should have been completed, and trams running by July last. But various causes, including labour difficulties, and late arrival of plant have combined to retard the completion.

Now over nine miles of a total permanent way of ten miles is laid, and the entire work, including overhead connections, should be finished by end of next month, permitting Contractors Bruce, Peebles and Co. of Edinburgh and London to transfer the charge to the Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company of London.

Possibly another month may be required in organizing the service, including the training of Native Drivers, recruited locally, so that the electric trams will be running throughout the main thorough-fares of the City by March when the hot weather sets in.

Of 24 passenger cars, the initial complement of rolling stock, the base framework with motors and wheels complete, have already arrived from home and the contractors now await the carriages themselves. The latter of thirty-feet lengths are one class only—third—with turnover side seats, cross-wise, each car accommodating 42 passengers and the cars will run individually at an eight mile speed.

The route extends from Ajmere Gate, South, encircling and bisecting the heart of the City and emerges north-westwards at the Lahore Gate towards and into Sudder Bazar and Subzi Mundi, the Power Station and Works being at Sudder Bridge Station of the Agra-Delhi-Chord Railway.

The electric tram-cars will also convey first-class passengers in the forequarter of each car and the fares will be four, seven and nine pies for one, two and three miles as against three, five and seven pies of third class fares. The Company contemplate carrying grain, coal and cotton and arrangements will most probably be put in hand shortly if agreements can be entered into with the proprietors of local mills.

The Company also contemplate, subject to agreement with Railway Companies, regarding sidings, etc., to convey piece-goods traffic from Railway depots to the principal godowns.

The construction works for ten miles of permanent way, including power station and lighting mains, costs £103,000 exclusive of the installation taken over by the Company from John Fleming and Co., of Bombay, valued at £24,000.

Lighting by electric current is growing increasingly popular here as evidenced by the demand for connections. During the past six months the Company have started a wiring department and are working this at cost rates to facilitate and popularize the lighting system. The present current charge is eight annas per one unit for lighting and fans with reduction of 25 per cent for cash within seven days, equivalent to six annas per unit. The charge for power is three annas with sliding scale down to two annas per unit for quantities.

Several applications have been received for power for corn crushing purposes owing to the great convenience of electric motors which can be operated by unskilled labour and without mechanical attention. The Company anticipate a large business in this line.

There is a possibility of the tramway system being later extended and ramified by feeder lines in connection with Municipal depots and the inauguration of an elaborate Municipal system of night conservancy which would bring Delhi to the forefront of Indian cities in the excellence of its sanitary arrangement.

THE INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The two Pages of Honour of H. E. the Viceroy at the Investiture at Government House, Calcutta, on the 28th instant will be the sons of the Maharaja of Mohabanj and of the Nawab of Mursidabad, respectively.

Sir Louis Dane officiates as Secretary to the two principal Orders at the Investiture and leaves Calcutta the following day for Lahore to take up his post as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

SUICIDE OF DRIVER JACKSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The suicide is reported of Engine-Driver Jackson, of the E. I. Railway at Dhanbaid, who hanged himself in his room, while delirious from small-pox.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Troup, Imperial Forest Economist, is granted eight months' leave. Mr. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, officiates for him.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major B. C. Waterfield is granted combined leave for 15 months.

Captain Keen is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and Captain Garratt as Assistant Commissioner at Thal.

Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Deputy Secretary, is granted six weeks' privilege leave.

Mr. Holland to officiate and Captain P. Connor to act for Mr. Holland.

Captain F. E. Wilson is posted as Civil Surgeon, Miranshah.

Captain Hugo is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.

Major Irvine is posted as Presidency Surgeon, Mewar.

Captain Condon is posted as Agency Surgeon, Haorote and Tank.

Captain Dunsford, 33rd Punjabis, is posted for employment with the Frontier Militia.

Major Minchin is posted as Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

Mr. Pipon is placed, temporarily, on Special Duty, as Additional Judge, Peshawar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Whitehurch, 96th Berar Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Messrs Holmes and Acres, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendents, Eastern Bengal Railway, are confirmed in their appointments.

HINTS FOR PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, is having notices containing the following hints for the prevention of plague posted all over the City, and it is well worth bearing them in mind:—

Beware of ratsin your dwelling house.

To harbour rats is to cause plague.

Rat infection and consequent rat mortality are the indications of the impending plague visitation among human beings.

Allow the Health Department staff to place rat traps in and about your houses to catch rats and take them back.

Freedom from plague is in the removal of rat.

Inform the Health Department when dead rats are found in or near your houses.

Clear your houses of all materials likely to harbour rats.

Fleas from infected rats convey plague.

Disinfect your houses with Pesterine which kills fleas and can be had free by applying to the Health Department.

Evacuation of a congested area before or when it becomes infected is a safe precaution to avoid plague.

Inoculation reduces the chances of contracting plague and is shown to reduce mortality amongst inoculated.

Anyone can be inoculated free of charge by applying to any of the Health Department Officers.

To popularize inoculation is the work of leading citizens.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MOROCCO.

Fez Proclaims Mulai Hafid Sultan.

London, January 12.

The pacification of Morocco is likely to be delayed further owing to Mulai Hafid, brother of the Sultan, Abdul-Aziz, having been unanimously proclaimed Sultan at Fez, the headquarters of Abdul-Aziz. Muli Abdessalam, uncle of the rival Sultans, has been proclaimed Viceroy pending the arrival of Mulai Hafid at Fez.

The Zululand Trouble.

EVIDENCE AGAINST DINIZULU.

The inquiry into the charges upon which Dinizulu has been arrested was resumed at Pietermaritzburg yesterday. Evidence was given to the effect that at Christmas in 1906 Dinizulu harboured and fed a number of rebels, some of whom formerly belonged to Bambaata's impi.

Rugby Football.

ENGLAND DEFEATS NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand team of professional Rugby footballers played a match against an English team at Wigan to-day, and were defeated by three goals four tries to two goals four tries. Both sides had their strongest teams in the field, and it was an even game all through. England led at half time by eight points to five. The New Zealanders equalised matters early in the second half, and a great struggle then ensued till the end of the contest.

Action by Canada.

CHECKING THE JAPANESE AND HINDOO INFLUX.

Advices from Victoria, in British Columbia, state that under the new Dominion regulations immigrants to Canada must book through passages from the land of their birth or citizenship.

These regulations will become operative immediately, and it is claimed that they will stop the influx of Japanese via Hawaii and the influx of Hindoos via Hong Kong.

San Francisco Scandals.

THE RELEASE OF EUGENE SCHMITZ.

Eugene Schmitz, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, who was on Thursday last released from prison by the Californian Court of Appeal, has been granted bail on a new charge that has been brought against him.

Abraham Ruef, who was in league with Schmitz in the latter's blackmailing operations, has also been released by the Court of Appeal, whose decision has created a painful sensation.

The Court declared, inter alia, that blackmailing a saloon proprietor was no crime, since there was grave doubt as to whether or not a licence was property.

The San Francisco correspondent of the "Times" states that there are many other indictments against Schmitz and Ruef, but the chances are that both men will retain their liberty. Owing to Schmitz's recent conviction having been annulled on puerile technicalities, the whole campaign of prosecution is, the correspondent adds, in danger of collapsing.

Motherland and the Colonies.

ACTION BY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

The Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain is despatching Mr. Ben Morgan as a commissioner to inquire into the trade position and prospects of Australasia and Canada, especially with regard to the extent and possibilities of the market in relation to the increase of the export trade.

Mr. Morgan will also go into the question of establishing branch factories in the colonies, in order to get behind tariff walls. In addition he will report on questions relating to competition and shipping, and try to secure further reductions in the tariffs and increased preference.

The Fiscal Question.

LORD CROMER'S VIEWS.

Lord Cromer, until recently British Minister in Egypt, speaking at Glasgow yesterday, said that freetrade was a safeguard against the creation of huge trusts such as existed in America. The adoption of protection of preferential trade would stimulate Anglophobia throughout the world.

Freetrade, he continued, was the soundest basis for an Imperial policy. The socialists and the extreme tariff reformers met in Australia on common ground, each entertaining an exaggerated belief in the power of the State to remedy economic evils.

The British Meat Trade.

Messrs. W. Weddell and Co.'s annual report on the meat trade states that during last year the record quantity of 107,572 tons of Australasian meat (including rabbits) was marketed at Smithfield. Of the total quantity marketed, 20 per cent. was home-grown, 26 per cent. Ansiralasian, 41 per cent. North and South American, and 13 per cent. Continental. The prospects point to a possible reduction this year in the demand at home, and at the Cape, but in the Mediterranean, the Philippines, and Eastern Siberia, the demand is likely to be fully maintained.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

A Lieutenant attached to the Golconda Lancers, under the command of Colonel the Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk, C. I. E., M. V. O., A.D. C., has been placed under arrest, and will be tried either by Court Martial or in a Criminal Court for an unsuccessful theft committed by him while in temporary charge of H. H. the Nizam's "Toshakhana" during the absence of the A. D.C.-in-Waiting. Had the delinquent made good his booty, he would have been the richer by several scores of thousands of rupees, but being new at the game he clumsily put the valuable jewellery abstracted by him from the safe into his tiffin-basket and was easily detected.

It is said that the troops taking part in the annual Lungar procession this year will assemble at the Salar Jung Palace, march past the Purana Haveli, the Minister's Palace, and the Panch Mahla, and disperse at the Char Minar. If this information is correct, I would suggest that the troops assemble on the Fatteh Maidan, move thence past King Koti, where the heir-apparent resides, and then follow the route indicated. On the 9th and 10th days of Mohurrum the practice has been adopted within the past three years for the Taboot procession to pass the Prince's Palace, and it will be a compliment to him if the Lungar procession is similarly conducted.

It is now definitely settled that Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, and Director, H. H. Nizam's Medical Department, will retire at the end of March next. It is said that Major Drake-Brockman will succeed him.

Preparations are already being made to celebrate the forthcoming birthday anniversary of the Nizam on a grand scale; and at a recent meeting convened at the Chudderghaut Public Gardens, where the Minister was "At Home," a large sum of money was contributed for the purpose by the leading officials of His Highness' Government. Though nobody would object to anything done in the name of His Highness, still it would be a thousand times more beneficial to the country if the money so collected were diverted to the relief of the unhappy ryots who are affected by the present scarcity. And nobody, I feel sure, will be more pleased with such a proposal than His Highness himself.

ICHABOD.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

News has been received in Bombay announcing the death of Dom Antonio Sebastiao Valente, Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies, which occurred at his Palace at Panjim on Friday night. Dom Jose S. Pereira, Bishop of Damaun, left for Goa on Saturday to attend the funeral. Dom Antonio Sebastio Valente was born on the 20th January, 1846, at Porto de Santa Maria. He joined the University of Coimbra in 1865 and took the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1872. Soon after he was appointed Professor in his own "alma mater" where he discharged the duties of his office with rare talent and distiction. Singular ability to grasp a subject in its various aspects, clearness of mind, invincible constancy, grandeur of soul and goodness of disposition—these were the gifts which paved for him the way to the exalted position he was holding in the Catholic Hierarchy.

On the 2nd of May, 1881, His Excellency was appointed Archbishop of Goa by a decree of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal which was confirmed by the late Pope, in the consistory of the 4th August, and on the 25th September, the same year, was consecrated at Lisbon. On the 18th April, 1882, His Excellency arrived in Bombay and on the 3rd of May in Goa among his subjects who were anxiously waiting to welcome their Pastor. On the 11th May His Excellency entered for the first time the majestic Cathedral worthy of the historic city of Goa and on the same day he published his first pastoral letter, full of evangelical unction. Shortly after, His Excellency went on a pastoral tour to the parishes of Salsette, Bardez, Ilhas, Novas Conquistas, and to the Missions on the Ghauts, in Bombay, Damaun and Bassein; and at Calcutta which were then under his extraordinary Jurisdiction. In 1894 His Excellency summoned a Provincial Council, thus resuming the series of ancient Provincial Councils which had been interrupted for three centuries. In 1904 an Eucharistic Congress, the second in India, met in Goa under His Excellency's presidency. In September, 1906 there was celebrated the Silver Jubilee of His Excellency's election and consecration to the Archidiocese which had been raised to the honours of a Patriarchate, by the Concordat of 1885. The grand celebration was honoured by the presence of several of the Bishops of the eight Eccleciastical Provinces of the Indian Hierarchy and by innumerable Catholics. He encouraged, by wise disciplinary laws, the cultivation of virtue and the study of Science in the Royal Seminary of Rachol., and in recognition of his success, the late Pope Leo XIII granted His Hxcellency by Apostolic Brief of the 27th May, 1887, the rare privilege of conferring the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity every year on two of the candidates who, in each of the four years of the Theological course of the Seminary, secured either of the Portuguese qualifications named "premio" or "accessit".

During the absence of the Governor General of Portuguese India he was called upon (as has happened on more than six occasions) to exercise the power of President of the State of Portuguese India. The costly Jubilee monument, the work of Bartorelli of Milan, which he unveiled and which consists of a life-size statue of Our Redeemer, in marble, on the summit of the hill of Conceigao at Panjim, was a fitting tribute of the gratitude, homage, admiration and respect of the faithful of the Archdiocese, towards their late Pastor.

His Excellency was a strict disciplinarian and a very capable administrator. There was a period when his administration was vehemently attacked by a section of the advanced Goan press, but he had the courage of his convictions and in course of time he succeeded in silencing all opposition, his bitterest adversaries ultimately becoming his ardent admirers. The deceased Prelate ruled over the destinies of his flock longer than any of his illustrious predecessors.

DEPARTURE OF SIR D. IBBETSON.

Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson, who were accompanied by Miss Ibbetson, and others, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the Punjab Mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where Captain Talbot, A.-D.-C., to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, was present at the Station to meet them. Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson entered into a Government House carriage, and drove to Malabar Hill. Sir Denzil and party drove to the Apollo Bunder at noon on Saturday, and entered the R. I. M. Launch "Aid" and proceeded on board the outgoing Mail Steamer "Oriental" for Europe. The "Oriental" weighed anchor shortly after 2 p.m. and proceeded on her voyage. Captain Talbot was present at the Bunder to see the retired Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and party off.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LL. B. Examination.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening in Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Hall, the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

RE-ELECTION OF REGISTRAR.

The first business before the Senate was the biennial election of the Registrar.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye proposed that Mr. Fardunji Dastoor be re-elected Registrar of the Bombay University for the ensuing two years. He said he did not believe there was any need of making a speech to recommend the proposition. They all knew that the work of the University had been carried on very satisfactorily and courteously by the present Registrar and he did not think they could have a better man.

Prof. G. C. Bhate seconded the proposition, which was carried.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The next item on the Agenda was the election of the Board of Accounts. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar and Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, who were duly nominated, were re-elected members of the Board of Accounts.

A STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

The Senate further considered the representation of Mr. Rango Keshav Sindgikar asking the Senate to rescind the order of the Syndicate cancelling the Matriculation Examination of Narayan, son of Mr. Sindgikar. The circumstances under which the Syndicate had passed the order have already been reported. Rango appeared at the Matriculation examination of 1906 with a private form, though he attended a high school. He passed the examination, joined the Deccan College and put in two terms. Subsequently it was brought to the notice of the Syndicate that the boy's application to appear at the Matriculation Examination had not been signed by the headmaster of his school as required by one of the regulations of the University. The Syndicate thereupon cancelled his examination. Rango again appeared at the last Matriculation Examination and passed.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved that in view of the fact that Narayan Rangrao Sindgikar had already suffered sufficiently by his expulsion from the Deccan College the Senate was of opinion that the order cancelling the boy's passing at the Matriculation be rescinded.

Mr. N. M. Samurth seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad opposed the proposition. He said the Syndicate had only exercised a discretion vested in them by the Senate, and if the latter would rescind the Syndicate's order they would be breaking a regulation which they themselves had passed.

The proposition was after some discussion put to the vote and lost.

STUDY OF LAW.

The Senate considered the desirability of so revising the existing Regulations in Law as to make it possible for the study of Law to begin only after graduation in Arts, and then finish without any break and within a reasonable period.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar moved the adoption of the revised regulations for the examination for the degree of LL. B, as recommended by the Faculty of Law and the Syndicate.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad moved amendments proposing the addition of further regulations enabling candidates to appear this year at the examinations for the first and second LL. B. under the old regulations.

The amendments were agreed to; and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's proposition, as amended by Mr. Setalwad's amendments, was then put to the vote and carried.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

SMOKING IN TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR F H "BAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be interesting to know why the Tram Company have considered it necessary to introduce the regulation just announced "To permit smoking on four seats only in 1st class compartments," seeing that the compartments are generally occupied by a majority of smokers. If it is intended to adhere to this rule, then the four seats should be "reserved" for smokers. Otherwise those desirous of enjoying the fragrant weed will frequently find these seats occupied by non-smokers, and spare seats in the car, which if they occupy, they must refrain from what is almost an absolute necessity when moving about amongst the natives, who, by the way, are permitted to use the 1st class compartments irrespective of what state their clothes or person is in.

The Railway Companies can manage their traffic without introducing this restriction, and surely, with smaller traffic there is no need for it but it can be left to passengers' own discretion not to cause annoyance to each other.

One thing occurs to me as I write, and that is to suggest to all passengers travelling first class, desirous of smoking, and finding the "smokers seats" occupied, to light up and enjoy the weed as before (providing it is giving no offence to ladies) as the Company cannot expect such a silly rule to be followed in cars which are practically as free and open as if one were smoking and walking along the road. Further, I do not think they have any power to enforce compliance especially as they treat regulations so lightly themselves, to wit: "The conductor may give permission for not more than four passengers to ride in the centre gangway." a rule posted in all cars and constantly infringed.

It is a give and take life out here, therefore why should we have such unnecessary rules made for ours guidance and which serve no useful purpose? What harm or annoyance is there in a fragrant smoke as compared to the constant annoyance to smokers and non-smokers from people spitting and spluttering about the cars, clearing their throats and noses in the disgusting manner prevalent? If the Tram Co. want to fill up the cars with notices they might more equitably request passengers to desist from offensive practices of another kind.

If the Company are so solicitious for the comfort of 1st class passengers, why not prevent natives when in a filthy condition using the compartment or making it a passage way to the other compartment?

Further, why should natives use the seats in these compartments as foot rests?—which is frequently done, and then a passenger in clean white clothes sits on the dirty seat and arrives in the city early in the day perhaps with trousers looking as if they had been worn for a week.

There is no doubt if the Tramway Company want to wake up there are plenty of ways open to them without interfering with the first class smoker, and in conclusion I invite the travelling public to join with me and continue to enjoy their smoke when it is obvious no one is being inconvenienced. I take it for granted that any gentleman would have the courtesy not to smoke should a lady or children be in the drifting line, without having a notice to remind him.—Yours, etc.,

VIRGINIA.

INCOME TAX MACHINERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would like to ask whether a tenant is liable to pay the debt of his landlord to the Income Tax Department. On the morning of the 23rd a warrant was brought against me, a tenant, from the Income Tax Collector to pay Rs. 95, the amount due by the landlord. The order was so peremptory that I was to pay the amount before 5 in the evening without any previous notice or intimation. Of course, being very busy and having no time to go to a lawyer or drag myself into a law suit, I sent the amount by my son. What would have been the condition of any other person in my position who could not have paid the amount on the spot? Whatever may be the legal aspect of the case I, as a layman, think such procedure as both unjustifiable and most unreasonable. Is there no remedy for such an action? If any of your legal readers enlighten me on this point, he would be doing great service not only to me but to such other persons who have the misfortune of being harrassed by such officials in similar manner.—Yours, &c.,

H. C. PIRES.

Apollo Bunder, January 24.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Mrs. Chandawarkar has collected the following amounts of subscription in aid of the four girls' schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society in Bombay. Further subscriptions from the friends and well wishers of female education are cordially invited :—H. H. the Begam Saheb of Janjira Rs 50, Mrs Veerchand Deepchand Rs 101, Mrs Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Rs 101, Lady Harkissondas Narottamdas Rs 101, Mrs Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas Rs 101, Mrs N G Chandawarkar Rs 151 Mrs Manakbai Nanu Kothare Rs 100, Mrs Sonabai Jayakar Rs 100, Mrs Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh Rs 101, Mrs Thakoobai, daughter of Mr Mahadev Bhaskar Chonbal Rs 100, Mrs Lalloobhoy Samaldas Rs 50, Mrs S G Ranade Rs 25, Mrs Krishnarao R Madgaokar Rs 25, Dr Miss Kashibai Nowrange Rs 15, Mrs Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Rs 15, Mrs Abhyabai Ramdatt Desai Rs 15, Mrs Parvatibai Lalsing Rs 10, Mrs Babibai Harischandra Pitale Rs 10, Mrs Sitabai Deval Rs 5. Collections under one rupee 3. Total Rs 1,279 Daji Abaji Khare, Ramdatt W Desai, Hon Secretaries.

A CLERGYMANS' APPRECIATION.

Bile Beans Commended for Sick Visiting.

The unique merit of Bile Beans is recognised by all classes. Writing from St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, 155, City Road, Birmingham, the Rev. H. Mitton-Senhouse says :—

"I am constantly seeing so much evidence of the superior merits of Bile Beans as a family medicine that I am glad to let you know of the fact. Two sick cases in my parish to which I gave Bile Beans were soon cured in this way of severe headaches. I have also found Bile Beans invaluable for biliousness. Naturally I am never without a bottle which I keep for myself and others.

"I was myself for several years a great sufferer from sick headaches and biliousness. I remember once being so ill that several people whom I was visiting commented upon my poor looks. It so happened at two houses where I was calling I was told of what Bile Beans had done, and the cases were very similar to my own. In one case one man had been unable to work for some time owing to this distressing sickness, and although he had tried many ordinary medicines without success, he was ultimately cured by a course of Bile Beans. I began to try a course for myself and was feeling distinctly better in a short time. After a course of Bile Beans I found myself quite cured.

"I think it should be widely known what a superior medicine Bile Beans are. For the many distressing ills common to people in Industrial parishes, Bile Beans can scarcely be equalled."

Bile Beans of which this Rev. gentleman speaks so highly are invaluable for biliousness, liverishness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia, debility, and as a general blood and nerve tonic they are invaluable.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dahousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 27th Jan. 1908.

Bile Beans.

A MUNICIPAL TOWN BAND

The following letter has been addressed to the President and members to the Municipal Corporation :—

Bombay, 23rd January 1908.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to draw your attention to Mr. N. N. Saher's proposition on the subject of a "Town Band" for Bombay, discussed at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 12th February 1906, and very much regret to say that though more than a year and eleven months have elapsed, nothing has yet been done (as it appears from the letter of Mr. Cadell, Private Secretary to Sir George Sydenham Clarke, in reply to my inquiry) to move the Government to amend Section 63 of the Municipal Act. I hope you will agree with me when I say that it is really a disgrace that a city like Bombay with its extensive commerce combined with the most flourishing condition of our ideal Municipality should be yet unprovided with a Municipal Town Band. It is an acknowledged fact that a public performance of music has its own hygienic advantages; it is a pleasant and refreshing recreation to the populace, and especially so to the poorer classes who have so few opportunities of acquiring the pleasures of this world. If from this point of view "band performances" contribute in a measure to the health of the people, the matter ont to be taken up by the Corporation immediately and brought to fruition without further delay.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) N. GAZDER.

71, Esplanade Road.

From

The Private Secretary to the Governor, Bombay.

Malabar Point, 18th January 1908.

To N. Gazder Esqr., Agent, The Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd.

Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 16th January 1908, I am to say that while Sir George Clarke fully agrees as to the desirability of a Town Band for Bombay, it is entirely a matter for the Municipality to take up, if they desire an amendment of the Municipal Act in order to permit of a band being supported.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Town Hall Meeting.

THE public meeting, convened by the Sheriff of Bombay to consider the grievances of Indians in the Transvaal in response to a requisition which was very influentially signed comes off on Wednesday next. We are glad to notice, says the "Gujerati," that amongst the requisitionists are to be found the names of prominent Europeans in this city. His Highness the Aga Khan is to preside over the meeting to be held at the Town Hall, and we take it that Mahomedan community will be very strongly represented at the gathering. Though all of us would have very much like to see the public meeting held earlier, the necessary preliminaries and the difficulty of securing the Town Hall in consequence of previous engagements have caused unavoidable delay. There can be no doubt as to the success of the forthcoming public meeting. But in view of the character of the utterances of responsible British statesmen and of the determined threats held out by the authorities in the Transvaal those who will attend the meeting will do so with the conviction that they are fighting in a battle which is bound to be lost. We understand from friends who have received private wires from the Transvaal that the anti-Asiatic legislation is being enforced with rigour and that many respectable shops of long standing have had to be closed. This means the ruin of many Hindu and Mahomedan traders. It appears that a feeling of bitterness has been aroused in the Transvaal, and that both the sides are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. The Indians are not in the least afraid of the consequences of their dogged opposition to the enforcement of humiliating regulations but are determined to carry on the struggle at any cost. In fact they have openly committed themselves to such a course at their meeting held at Johannesburgh on Wednesday last. The white Colonists are no less determined on their part to uphold the Government in carrying out their un-Christian policy and have also held meetings at different centres. Mr. Rissik, Transvaal Minister for Lands and Native Affairs, declared three days ago that the Asiatic question was one of life and death to the Transvaal. He, however, went on to add that, though the Registration Act would be upheld, it would be worked without unnecessary severity, as its only object was to stem the further influx of Asiatics. This proviso might mean nothing for the Transvaal authorities have only to decide that the compulsory system of requiring thumb-impressions does not involve humiliation and degradation.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A NATIVE DOCTOR.

MAHADEO SUMBHOO, a native doctor, aged about thirty-five, residing in 2nd Bhoiwada, was found suffering from the effects of arsenic poisoning in his room on Thursday last and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Friday night.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an enquiry at the hospital on view of the body of the deceased when one Ramdas Hemraj, keeper of a temple in Bhoiwada, and a distant relative of the deceased, said that on being informed that the deceased had been taken suddenly ill he went into his room at 11-30 a.m. on Thursday when he saw the deceased lying on a piece of gunny bag. On being questioned by the witness deceased said one Nursingdass Buldeodass had given him a white pill to take. Deceased also said it was an arsenic pill. A doctor was sent for, who came and examined the deceased and advised the witness to remove him to the hospital. A post-card in the handwriting of the deceased in which he charged Nursingdas with killing him by poison was found nailed on the door. The post-card was addressed to Police Superintendent, Market Section. Witness, continuing said deceased appeared to have lost his mind for the last five or six days and used to mutter to himself. Deceased sent his wife to her native town, Indore, some fifteen days ago as he suspected her of being intimate with Nursingdass, who lived in the same street. Nursingdass had sent deceased a pleader's notice in consequence of petition sent by deceased to the police complaining of Nursingdass. Deceased and Nursingdass were not on speaking terms and witness did not think deceased would have taken a pill from Nursingdass. Deceased was not an ignorant man and witness thought he must have taken arsenic himself.

After recording the medical evidence which stated that death was due to arsenic poisoning, the coroner adjourned further inquiry.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th Jan. on 1,758-25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Seventh Extra Meeting.

MAIMOON'S FOURTH WIN.

THERE was a big attendance on Saturday for the Seventh Extra Meeting where the racing was most exciting and the arrival of Alf Hoyt and Vining from Calcutta as well as two Parsi bookmakers is a sign that the sport will improve from now. Results went more in favour of layers though they still have to make up for their losses of the early Extras. One race only was provided for new Arabs, the Beginner Plate of five furlongs, but this being split up into three made a card of eight events again.

On his fast finish, after a bad start last week when he ran second to Print Craft, Disfigure was fancied for the first though money came plentifully for Safoog on the strength of a gallop, The pace in the early part was made by Malik Caman, who will have to be watched in a half mile race, and at the bend it devolved into a match between the former two, but Disfigure failed to stay out and Safoog won fairly comfortably with Great Power, who came wide at the bend, placing.

Maimoon made his fourth appearance in the second and though he was giving Mudkoor a stone he was made a warm favourite with the mare Nofa, backed for a place. Nofa changed hands before the race and the rumour that she had run badly in a gallop following her win seems to have been correct as she cracked up after leading to the bend. Mudkoor and Good Chance were up with the favourite at the entrance to the straight, but, like the race horse he is, the bay went away grandly to win in his usual style for the fourth consecutive time.

Turning to the third which came last on the card, betting was fairly open, Print Craft being favourite on the strength of his win with Lookman fancied on his run behind Great Power with plenty of money for Zari for a place. Hooded Falcon shewed out for a time till Lookman went ahead and had the favourite set, but he had to be shaken up to stave off first Saraband and Zari, both of whom promise to develop into stayers.

The races of older Arabs provided good sport, the Mahim Plate in particular which was a very fast run race. It was difficult to see whether Byramjee's stable preferred Scimitar or Mudlool, though the former was slightly shorter in the odds, and many backed both to be safe, whereas a strong call came late in the betting for Creditor. Settler led for half the journey when Creditor took the lead and was a clear length in front of Scimitar on whom Williams rode a perfectly judged race. He did not bustle his mount when Grey Falcon under the whip came at Creditor who was all out, but just on the post he let out all he had left in hand and just got Scimitar head in front on the post.

Also open in the betting was the mile Matoonga Plate though Dhamas held on to favouritism despite his run in the Prongs Plate. Company, Antica and Recruit had place money, but late in the ring there was a run on Dumra which at one time looked like making him favourite. From start to finish, it was an interesting race to watch, Sahoon making the pace for a time and then Recruit, Rashad and Dhamas to be joined by Sir Jamal at the half mile and Dumra at the bend. Dumra was seen to be going best, but only when Dhamas fell back at the distance could he get through followed by Hadee who, however, could never get on terms.

The seven furlong race, the Dadur Plate, was a runaway win for False Start who led throughout and won easily from Herricul and the favourite Tachreet. Herricul was seemingly going well, but in his attempts to savage Tackreet lost, whatever chance he might have had, though there seemed nothing in it but the winner.

Quite a number were supported in the Hurst Park Plate which proved a very open betting race with Lady Lomond favourite, but she ran far from as well as when she beat Vocalist. Lady Metal was next in demand from Vocalist and Cossack when a great rush came from Forbit's stables, the chestnut being practically an unknown quantity to the public though the majority have been expecting something of him. With Lady Metal making the running there was nothing in it but Forfeit when it came to racing, and he won with great ease.

The Lingfield Plate of nine furlongs was also very open in the betting, a run on Circuit making him a better favourite than Faded Lily in a field of five. Though in Poona the mare won the seven furlong Final Plate by four lengths in the record time of 1 min. 29 secs. she seems unable to go further as the pace Royalist, now set, killed her before the bend. Circuit was also done and a battle royal ensued between Royalist and Admiral Crichton, the former having been nicely nursed staying out to win a good race. Royalist has by no means won out of his turn as champion as he was over sprint distances in Australia, he has done nothing here. Only last year did his stable get the idea of training him for long distance and reaped the benefit of this when he beat Preparation in the Tenth Extra at Poona winning the mile Lingfield Plate by a head. Details :—

THE FIRST BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50 For Arabs, 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winners, race value Rs 190 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener. 12lbs, Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jassim Mahomed's Safoog 8st 11lbs.....Williams 1
Mr G K's Disfigure 7st 11b (carried 7st 8lbs), Bradshaw 2
Mr A Tamani's Great Power 9st 11b.....C B Mahomed 3
Mr H M Mahomed's Malik Jaman 8st 5lbs...J Taylor 4

Also Ran—Bogler Boy 8st 11lbs, Jassus 8st 8lbs. Arcadia 8st 5lbs, Voucher 8st 5lbs, Gazban 8st 5lbs, Clarke 7st 13lbs, Thamir 7st 13lbs. Ateyba 7st 13lbs, Astoria 7st 10lbs. carried 7st 11lbs. British Flag 7st 4lbs. Rogers 7st 11b.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Disfigure, 2 to 1 Safoog, 8 to 1 Great Power, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Malik Jaman jumped out in front followed by Safoog, Arcadia and Disfigure fell into fourth place after going a furlong. Before the bend Safoog came into the lead and Disfigure came through after him followed by Great Power who went very wide. At about the distance the favourite was under the whip and Safoog going away won by a length and a half; one and a quarter next, fair fourth.

Time:—1 min 9·2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by F Saif).

THE SECOND BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs, W I Penalties—Winners, race value Rs. 190 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 13lbs, Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's Maimoon 9st 6lbs .....Bradshaw 1
Mr R R S's Mudkoor 8st 6lbs.....Williams 2
Mr S Awad's Najmi 8st 5lbs.....Trahan 3
Mr Z Mahomed's Good Chance 7st 10lbs.....Mujeed 4

Also Ran,—Dardanelles 9st 1lbs, Mofa 8st 12lbs, Bassam 8st 11lbs, My Pet 8st 8lbs, Vanraj 8st 5lbs, Narsin 8st 2lbs (carried 8-3) Saree 7st 13lbs, Barrak 7st 13lbs, Fav 7st 10lbs, (carried 7-7), Sir Askar 7st 1lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 on Maimoon, 3 to 1 against Mudkoor, 6 to 1 Nofa, 8 to 1 Good Chance and Sir Askar, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race—Good chance was first out of the gate but was soon passed by Nofa with Maimoon third followed by Mudkoor and Good Chance almost up to him. Bradshaw had the favourite well in hand and, drawing away, won easily by a length and three-quarters; length next and good fourth.

Time:—1 min. 9 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by C Bleach)

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Winners, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13 3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Scimitar 9st.....Williams 1
Mr A Ramjie's Creditor 9st 2lbs.....Heeroo 2
Aga S Shah's Grey Falcon 9st 8lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr Khalil Dooree's Antool 7st 10lbs.....Hoyt 4

Also Ran—Young Gazelle 8st 11bs, Moodlool 8st 9lbs. Caravan 7st 13lbs, Yatim 7st 13lbs, Basheer 7st 11lbs, Settler 7st 3lbs, Rufus 8st 9lbs.

Betting—5 to 2 against Scimitar, 3 to 1 Creditor, 7 to 2 Mudlool and 5 to 1 Antool.

The Race—Settler jumping out took a length lead from Creditor followed by Scimitar and Grey Falcon. The latter falling back at the bend the other two began draw up to Creditor and in a great finish Scimitar just got home by a head, same between next two and poor fourth.

Time:—1 min 20 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, since 31st March, 1905. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Forfeit 8st.....Kamad 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's Lady Metal 9st 6lbs Hoyt 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's Zotique 8st 10lbs... Badshaw 3
Mr W Hutchins' Vocalist 9st 5lbs.....J Taylor 4

Also ran —Cossack 8st 13lbs, Lady Lomond 8st 3lbs, Aruna 8st 1lb, Lady Nannie 7st 13lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Lady Lomond, 3 to 1 Forfeit 7 to 2 Lady Metal, 5 to 1 Vocalist, 6 to 1 Zotique, and Cossack,

The Race:—Vocalist showed out for a moment but was soon displaced by Lady Metal who led Cossack, Zotique, Vocalist and Forfeit. Forfeit began to draw up at the bend and catching the leader at the distance came away to win very easily by two and a half lengths, length next and fourth very close. Time—1min. 2 3/5secs.

(Winner trained Ali Mahomed.)

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000, or over, since 31st March, 1905. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Abdil's Dumra 7st 7lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr Newton's Hadee 8st (carried 8st 5lbs) .....Vining 2
Mr M Jurji's Recruit 8st 2lbs (carried 8st 3lbs) Taylor 3
Messrs M Goculdas and J C Galstaun's Sir Jamal 7st 3lbs..... Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Dhamas 8st 13lbs, Antica 8st 6lbs, Royal Red 8st 5lbs, Deemar 8st 3lbs, Moonim 8st 1lb, Melbourne 7st 13lbs, Kastantin 7st 12lbs Company 7st 11lbs, Rashad 7st 10lbs, Talar 7st 6lbs, Salaam 7st, Sahoon 6st 10lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Dhamas, 3 to 1 Dumra, 6 to 1 Antica and Company and Recruit, 8 to 1 Sir Jamal, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Sahoon got away first from Company, Recruit, Dhamas and Rashad, the front two falling back at the six furlongs. Here Recruit came into the lead from Rashad and Dhamas, Sir Jamal next and nearing the bend Dumra headed the back division with Company. In the straight Dhamas fell away and Dumra came through with Hadee and eventually won well by three lengths, half next and a bunch following.

Time:—1min. 52 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by S. B. Saif.)

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Kelso's Royalist 8st 4lbs.....Kilborn 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Sahib's Admiral Crichton 8st 13lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr R R S's Circuit 8st 7lbs.....Williams 3

Also Ran—Faded Lily 6st 12lbs, (carried 7st 11b), and Oakton 9st 12lbs.

Betting—Evens Circuit 2 to 1 against Faded Lily, 3 to 1 Admiral Crichton and Royalist and 6 to 1 Oakton.

The Race—Royalist going to the front soon held a four length lead from Faded Lily a length in front of Admiral Crichton with Circuit next and Oakton some way back; at the half mile they began to close and a furlong later the four were in a bunch from which Faded Lily and then Circuit began to fall away. In the straight there was a ding dong race between the other two, Royalist keeping in front by half a length, three lengths next.

Time:—1min. 58secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji)

THE DADUR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's False Start 7st 13lbs, Bradshaw 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Herricul 8st 11b, carried 8st 2lbs, Taylor 2
Mr R R S's Tachreet 10st 3lbs, ... Williams 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 8st 7lbs... C B Mahomed 4

Also ran—Hermit 9st 3lbs, Mint 8st 10lbs. King Cobweb 8st 5lbs, Moscow 7st 12lbs carried 8st 5lbs, Osborne 7st 9lbs, Court Martial 7st 6lbs, carried 7st 8lbs, Hazza 7st, carried 7st 11b, and Frederick 6st 4lbs, carried 6st 9lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Tachreet, 3 to 1 Herricul, 6 to 1 Hermint and False Start 8 to 1 Gold Mint and Moscow, 20 to 1 the others.

The Race —False start at once got away with a clear lead with Tachreet, Herricul, Moscow and Hazza following in that order At the bend Gold Mint drew up fourth but none of them could catch the grey who won easing up by a length and a quarter, quarter next and half between next two.

Time:—1min 36 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach).

THE THIRD BEGGINERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1907, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners, race value Rs 190 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 13lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Lookman 8st 11lbs....C B Mahomed 1
Mr A M Ameer's Saraband 8st 3lbs,.....J Taylor 2
Mr S A Wahed's Zari 8st 6lbs.....Oomerkhan 3
Mr Hassawie's Print Craft 7st 11lbs,.....Killorn 4

Also Ran—Futtahal Kheri 8st 11lbs, Transfer 8st 11lbs, Hoodaib 8st 5lbs, Uganda 7st 13lbs, Murhaba 7st 13lbs, Good Morning 7st 4lbs, Virtuous Boy 7st 4lbs, Lonzo 7st 11b, Hooded Falcon 6st 9lbs, and Gatling 6st 3lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Print Craft, 4 to 1 Lookman and Zari, 6 to 1 Hooded Falcon, 7 to 1 Saraband and Uganda and 8 to 1 Transfer.

The Race.—Hooded Falcon got the best of the start but was soon displaced by Lookman, Print Craft and Lonzo. At the bend the favourite fell back and Zari and Saraband came up. Passing the distance the whip came out on Lookman but he stayed out strong challenges by half a length, length next and poor fourth.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

MADRAS WINTER RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

The last day of the Madras Winter meeting produced good sport, the only incident being the pulling of Phil Palm in the third race for which Meah Jan was suspended and will be reported to the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club. At the conclusion of the races Lady Lawley gave away the cups. Appended are the details:—

COCHIN PLATE.

Black Knight 9st 9lbs.....Meah Jan 1
Victor 10st 7lbs.....Alford 2
Rossi 9st 7lbs.....Owner 3

Betting—Evens Black Knight, 2 to 1 against Rossi.

The Race—Victor won by two lengths,—Time 1 min 19 4-5 secs.

LEONIDAS PLATE—Seven furlongs.

Lomond 10st 7lbs .....Alford 1
Claude Duval 12st 7lbs .....Mequade 2
Shummah 9st 7lbs .....Mr Stephens 3

Betting—6 to 4 on Lomond and 2 to 1 the rest.

SREE GODAVERY PLATE—Four furlongs.

Fortunatus 13st .....Hughes 1
Phil Palm 9st 7lbs.....Meah Jan 2
Cormos 9lb 10lbs.....Alford 3

Also ran—Pompadour.

Betting—Evens Fortunatus, 6 to 4 against Phil Palm, 4 to 1 Cosmos, 6 to 1 Pompadour.

The Race:—Phil Palm was badly pulled by Meah Jan allowing Fortunatus to win by half a length.

MAHARAJAH KUMARIKA SAHEBAS OF VIZIANAGRAM'S CUP.—Rs. 40 to the second. Distance one mile.

Bell Dhu 11st 4lbs .....Owner 1
Platoon 9st 9lb.....Alford 2
The Moachim 9st 7lb .....Hon'ble C Annesley 3

Also ran—Embrace and Prince Ruperert.

Betting—2 to 1 on Bell Dhu, 2 to 1 against The Moachim, 3 to 1 Platoon and Embrace and 4 to 1 Prince Rupert.

The Race—There was a good race between Bell Dhu and Platoon and won by a head.

VENKATAGIRI PLATE—Five Furlongs.

Actress 10st.....Alford 1
Fair Sex 10st.....Mequade 2
Mustard 9st 7lbs .....Hon C Annesley 3

Betting—Evens Fair Sex, 2 to 1 on Actress and 2 to 1 against Mustard.

The Race.—Won by half a length.

JUTPROLE PLATE.

Ping Pong 8st 6lbs .....Narayanswami 1
Fisherman 9st 6lbs .....Mequade 2
Comilla 9st 2lbs .....Foster 3

Also ran—Fortunatus and Mother Cosmos.

Betting—Evens Ping Pong, 2 to 1 Comilla and Fortunatus, 5 to 1 Fisherman and 10 to 1 Mother Cosmos.

The Race—Won by three-quarter length.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

There was a fair attendance at to-day's races which were run off in extremely hot weather. The book-makers on the whole held their own although there were one or two very hot favourites. Mr. Galstaun won two races and Robinson gave us a taste of fine horsemanship on Wild Boy and Pure Gold. The first race was also a very close thing, as both first and second favourites were locked together in front of the stand.

HORSE HURDLE RACE.

Mr. J. D. Marshall's Kingpin 9st 13lbs.....Mr. Evers 1
Mr. W. H. Walmsley's Clodian 9st 13lbs.....Drew 2
Capt. H. N. Holden's Lord Harry 11st 2lbs.....Owner 3
Mr. Dolphin's Boolara 9st 7lbs.....Mr. Barrow 4

A'so ran.—Trustee 9st 10lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 Kingpin, 2 to 1 Clodian, 4 to 1 Lord Harry and Trustee, and 10 to 1 Boolara.

The Race—Boolara led to one mile when he was overtaken by Trustee and Kingpin. Ferguson came off at the 5 furlong jump but was uninjured. Then Clodian entered the straight with Kingpin second, and the latter coming with a burst from the distance ran a neck to neck finish and won by a head with 30 lengths between the second and third.

Time—3 mins 27-1-4 secs.

GANGES PLATE.

Mr. Cosen's Umutbee 7st 13lbs.....Trenoweth 1
Mr. Cowper's Kendal King 7st. 4lbs. ..... Ferguson 2
Mr. Torrington's Peveril 9st. 12lbs..... Drew 3
Mr. Butting's Lady Teazle 8st. 12lbs ... A. Templeman 4

Betting—7 to 4 Lady Teazle, 2 to 1 Golden, 3 to 1 Umutbee, 6 to 1 Peveril, Pallas, Pitcher, Tycannah, Black Paint, Jacchus and Trencherman, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Lady Teazle and Pincher led to the straight with the field well up. At the distance Umutbee came through on the rails and won comfortably by 1 length, with a neck between the second and third.

Time—1 min. 3 3-4 secs.

KEDDLESTON PLATE.

Mr. Jiji's Pelargonium II 8st. 4lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr. Dass' Clynder 7st. 12lbs.....Southall 2
Mr. Charles' Foy 8st 13lbs, Mardison ..... Mardison 3

Betting—2 to 1 against Pelargonium, II 4 to 1 Lipscombe, 6 to 5 Foy and Clynder, 8 to 1 Nirvana, 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Foy jumped off with a lead, followed by Pelargonium II and Windy, the rest being in a bunch This order was unchanged till the bend where Clynder came up. In the straight Pelargonium challenged Foy and won a good race by one and a half lengths while Clynder on the post beat Foy for second place by a head with one length between third and fourth.

Time—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

MINTO PLATE.

Mr. Hudson and Butler's Blitzen 6st.....Melsom 1
Mr. Bell's Botha 9st 11b.....Firth 2
Mr. Torrington's Pendred 7st 8lbs.....Murdison 3

Also ran:—Anna Mulloch 9st 8lbs, Saloon 7st 8lbs and Killeevan 7st 7lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Saloon, 3 to 1 Killevan, 5 to 1 Botha and 5 to 1 Botha and Anna Mulloch, 6 to 1 Pendred and 8 to 1 Blitzen.

The Race —Botha showed out from Pendred and Killeevan, the rest being in the rear. At the half mile Blitzen began to creep up to Babess and at the bend had caught Pendred. Coming into the straight Blitzen was full of running and challenging Botha gamely won a good race by one length with two and half lengths between the second and third and a head between the third and fourth. Saloon and Killeevan never were in.

Time—1 min. 42 secs.

CLUB PLATE.

Mr Galstaun's Wild Boy 8st 8lbs. .....Robinson 1
Mr Scott's Yankee Boy 8st 11lbs .....Templeman 2
Col Beaver's Jolly Roger 6st 10lbs.....Baichan 3

Also ran.—Lady Vera 7st 13lbs and Thelma 6st.

Betting.—Evens Yankee Boy, 2 to 1 Wild Boy, 6 to 1 Jolly Roger and 10 to 1 Lady Vera and Thelma.

The Race.—From a good start Wild Boy showed out with Yankee Boy lying second and the rest tailed off. This order was maintained right upto the straight where Yankee Boy made a desperate effort to catch Wild Boy, riding him at the finish won by half a length with four lengths between the 2nd and 3rd and five lengths between the 3rd and fourth.

SELLING HANDICAP.

Mr Galstaun's Pure Gold 9st 4lbs .....Robinson 1
Mr Mackenzie's Creel 7st 8lbs .....Melsom 2
Mr Holmes' Santa Maria 8st 7lbs.....O'Neill 3

Betting—2 to 1 against St. Victor, 4 to 1 Pure Gold and Santa Maria, 6 to 1 Nervana, Bouquet and Handelian, 10 to 1 Loyal and Shotover and 15 to 1 the rest.

The Race—To a level start, Santa Maria was the first to break the line followed by St. Victor, Loyal and Magician. At the Old Stand Pure Gold crept up to the leaders and was racing level with Santa Maria at the bend. In the straight, the latter was in trouble and Pure Gold had no difficulty to win from Creel and Santa Maria. Creel coming up near the Stand and securing second place. Pure Gold won by a head with two and a half lengths between second and third and four lengths between third and fourth.

Time—1 mt 45 secs.

BECHTLER HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY, 25.

A record gathering witnessed the final contest in the Bechtler Hockey tournament this evening between the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Scots Fusiliers which produced some exceedingly good and exiting play.

Although the Royal Scots made several attacks the combination of their opponents proved too strong, the backs being exceptionally strong.

After a hard tussle the Durhams achieved a victory by 4 goals to nil.

Mr. Tudball, the District Judge, made a complimentary speech preparatory to the presentation of the Cup by Mrs. Tudball.

CAWNPORE RIFLE SHOOTING COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COWNPORE, JANUARY 25.

The Scroll of Honour for the Rifle Shooting Competition has been won by Corpl. A. Wood with an aggregate score of 92 out of a possible 165, his scores being at 600 yards, 27 out of 35; at 800 yards 32 out of 35; at 900 yards 33 out of 35.

Volunteer Saw with a score of 90 is second and Sergt. Major White 3rd with 89 points.

The winners' names will be engraved on a large shield but will receive miniature shield as a watch pendant.

Wood is a winner of many prizes at rifle matches in England.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The following is the latest betting in the Civil Service Cup :—

3 to 1 against Circus Girl.
4 to 1 Fabius and Hooded Monk.
5 to 1 First Bell.
6 to 1 Eileen, Son of a Gun and Point.
7 to 1 Devon and Wall.
12 to 1 Coin, Matin Bell, Fortune and May Queen.
16 to 1 Lady Midget and Sago.

UNDER the Ponnalur Tank system, in the Nellore District, an experiment is being made for the light irrigation of dry crops by field channels dug through ryots' fields to irrigate fields situated remote from the irrigation channels. The ryots in the majority of cases are averse from channels being laid through their fields, as with a light rainfall they can get full crops and do not want irrigation, as they consider that undue irrigating of their lands brings out an efflorescence of salt and renders the land unfit for cultivating dry crops. Every attempt has been made to overcome their scruples without success, and the Government have sanctioned a scheme whereby the land required for field channels may be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, but such action should only be taken when there is a reasonable prospect that it will advance the experiment, namely the irrigation of dry crops. The Board of Revenue is meanwhile directed to notice the progress of the experiment in its Annual Administration Report of the Agriculture Department.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There were two important events on the programme for Saturday, the Lamington Challenge Cup Race and the first of the three annual races for the R. B. Y.C. Challenge Cup.

The first was for the cup which H. E. Lord Lamington presented to the Club shortly before he left Bombay. It has been offered by the Club as an annual Challenge cup for competition between the boats of H. M. ships stationed in these waters. A ship is allowed to enter as many boats as she likes but only the first three in order at the finish of each ship, count for marks which are given in accordance with the position of each boat, the lowest aggregate winning.

Three ships entered, the Hyacinth, Highflyer and Proserpine and a close struggle between the two first was expected and in fact took place. There were in all nineteen boats entered, seven from each of the two larger ships and five from the Proserpine, a most gratifying response to the efforts of those who arranged the contest.

The start was a very good one, practically the whole of the large fleet being well up to time. The Hyacinth's barge soon took the lead and kept it till the windward work began when she gave place to the four pinnaces. The Highflyer's second pinnace took the lead followed closely by the two from the Hyacinth when the Highflyer's first pinnace worked into fourth place with the Proserpine's gig close on her heels. The officer of the day had a busy time of it during the three-quarters of an hour which separated the lot at the finish especially as there were four other races all finishing during the same period. The result was most interesting the honours being divided wonderfully well between the different classes of boat. When the times were worked out, it appeared that the Proserpine's gig was first of the lot with the same ships 28' cutter second. This gave three points to the Proserpine. The next two were the Highflyer's second pinnace and 1st gig which meant seven points to the Highflyer's. The next six boats all belonged to the Hyacinth while the eleventh belonged to the Highflyer. Taking the first three belonging to the Hyacinth, her score worked out to eighteen and so did the Highflyer's. The twelfth boat was the Proserpine's second cutter and twelve added to three making only 15 the Proserpine proved the winner. Under the rules it will be allowable for any ship belonging to the station not in Bombay at the time of the race, to challenge the Proserpine until the end of the annual Regatta, the ship then holding the cup being the official winner for the year. We sincerely hope that the Proserpine will have to defend the cup as it will mean another very interesting race and may the best ship win.

Turquoise, Shapphire and Melody turned out for the Challenge Cup Race. Sapphire was first over the line with Turquoise nearly level with her. Melody was rather badly interferfered with by a ship's boat whose behaviour was in somewhat marked contrast to that of the others, their efforts to keep clear of the line being in some cases almost frantic.

Turquoise had no chance from the first in the light fluky breeze to say nothing of having to give time to the others and she quickly dropped astern. Melody, although shorthanded, made a fine display of Balloon canvas on the reach to Sunk Rock but was a minute astern of Sapphire at the turn. It was a dead run to Gull Island and Sapphire made another three and a half minutes on Melody, Turquoise falling steadily behind. It was a dead beat home with the wind getting very fluky but nothing seemed to bother Sapphire and she went round the schooner nine minutes in front. Turquoise gave up at this point seeing no chance of the hurricane which might have helped her to the front, and the other two set spinnakers for the run to North Karanja. When half way down the breeze freshened and shifted a bit to the north, both taking in spinnakers and they had quite a nice little wind for the beat home. On the latter part of the course, Melody practically held her own with Sapphire, but the latter had plenty in hand and won with four minutes to spare after giving Melody her Y.R.A. time allowance.

B & C classes were both sent round the Gull Island course and six of the B's crossed the line to a good start, Sayonara being first over. Trixie led at Sunk Rock but Sayonara was first at Gull Island, Mannikin being last. Trixie's bobstay went soon after rounding and she lost some time trying to repair it but had to finish without her topsail. It was a long tedious beat to windward and Mannikin soon began to show that she had a skipper who appreciated her wonderful windward powers and began to work up to the front. She kept to the Karnja side, while a couple of the others made the mistake of standing out seaward. Peewit and Sayonara did not look happy in the choppy sea but both went very well, showing that one must not judge by appearances. Erin tried sailing very free which is a poor game on a long beat and was last being beaten by Trixie with her nose stuck up in the air. Mannikin was first over the line and would have been an easy winner but for the fact that she fouled the Gull Island markboat, thus letting a hardly earned prize go to Peewit.

Lapwing was first away in C Class but was soon passed by the rest being cut out at Sunk Rock by Coralie most gratuitously, having let her off before the start on the port and starboard question with which Coralie did not seem conversant. It was a long weary run to Gull Island and Wagtail and Curlew ran away from the rest. Lapwing dropped steadily behind and was a bad last at the mark. The light wind and choppy sea made beating to windward anything but joy and Wagtail began to drop to leeward as did Jean. Tomtit and Maud drew up and the former soon showed in the lead. Lapwing took a tack out as soon as the choppy water over the shoals was met and when Wagtail did the same later was close up to her. A little later Curlew came out to find herself well behind Lapwing but Tomtit crossed ahead and went about again well out on Lapwing's weather. Maud, Meg and Coralie firmly stuck to the worst of the tide and sea and steadily dropped astern while Curlew did the same in a better position. Near Karanja Beacon, the wind shifted and threw Wagtail far to leeward while helping Tomit and Lapwing. The two latter had a fine race home, Lapwing making a further gain by keeping more up to windward and winning her first prize this season with a minute to spare, Tomtit being second. All the rest were a long way behind, the first to arrive being for some unknown reason Coralie, last seen working up showly over the Karanja shoals.

There were six entries in D Class bringing up the total of entries for the day to 43, which must be a fresh record for Bombay.

The Northbrook's cutter was first away and though she nearly took the mizen out of the S. M. cutter christened "Saucy Polly" for the occasion, was second round Sunk Rock. With the wind free the two cutters had it all their own way and Saucy Polly had a long lead at the Mark Buoy. It was a dead beat home and it was not long before the Swale took the lead but Invicta was going much too well the light wind suiting her style of beauty nicely. The Northbrook's cutter tried working over to the Bombay shore at once but naturally did not score thereby and was badly left. The Invicta won with the Swale second.

R B V C CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p m on Saturday.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	2 51	R H H Hopkins and Capt Muter RB	2 45	6 4 32	3 16 41
Turquoise...	Scr	F J Preston.....	2 45	Gave up	
Melody ...	8 35	J B K Macbeth ...	2 45	6 14 23½	3 20 50½

Course No. 10 plus 14 = 17·4 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Melody, Wind N W. by W Strength Light—Time-limit—6· p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Mannikin...	3 12	Officers R A	2 30	5 49 43	2 36 31
Sayonara...	4 16	A Erickson and L A Whitell ...	2 30	5 57 2	3 2 46
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher	2 30	6 15 14	3 25 14
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	2 30	6 13 55	3 23 55
Peewit.....	8 32	F W Evans and W Fraser	2 30	5 36 43	2 28 11
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall	2 30	5 37 16	3 7 16

Mannikin is disqualified *

Course No. 10 = 17·8 miles.—1st Prize won by Peewit and 2nd Prize won by Sayonara. Wind N W by W, Strength Light—Time-limit 7 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2-55 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Lapwing..	4 16	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	2 55	6 27 14	3 27 58
Maud	6 24	Officers R E	2 55	6 44 39	3 43 6
Coralie...	9 35	A T Cooper	2 55	6 40 26	3 35 50
Jean	11 36	O N Moberly	2 55	6 52 4	3 42 3
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	2 55	6 34 2	3 22 2
Meg	5 20	Lieut A O Trench R E.....	2 55	6 45 53	3 45 33
Curlew....	7 28	C A Worthsworth..	2 55	6 48 47	3 46 19
Wagtail ...	7 28	R Carruthers	2 55	6 41 40	3 39 12
Clothe....	11 44	J J Welch	2 55	Did not Start	
Valkyrie...	9 36	H E Johnson	2 55	do	

Course No. 10 = 13·8 miles.—1st Prize won by Lapwing 2nd Prize won by Tomtit and 3rd prize won by Coralie Wind N W by W Strength Light—Time limit—7 p. m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	Lance Corporal Webb R E.....	3 15	5 47 52	2 32 52
Swale....	Scr	Sergt Knight R E	3 15	5 43 40	2 28 41
Invicta	7 51	Sapper Froud R E	3 15	5 48 6	2 25 15
Saucy Polly	3 55	Sapper Benson R E	3 15	5 50 24	2 40 29
30' Cutter..	7 51	R I M S Northbrook	3 15	6 32 54	3 10 3
27' Whaler..	29 25	R I M S Pathmuras	3 15	Did not finish	

Course No. 39 = 7·83 miles.—1st Prize won by Invicta, Wind N W. by W Strength Light—Time-limit 7 p m

LAMINGTON CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m., on Saturday.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
27' Whaler...	48 36	H M S Proserpine	3	Did not finish	
30' Gig	19 54	do		6 19 57	3 0 3
28' Cutter ...	24 18	do		6 25 32	3 1 14
30' Cutter II	19 54	do		6 44 25	3 21 31
29' Cutter I	19 54	do		Did not finish	
27' Whaler...	48 36	HMS Hyacinth		Did not finish	
30' Gig	19 54	do		6 38 5	3 18 11
30' Cutter II	19 54	do		6 38 54	3 14 0
29' Cutter I	19 54	do		6 34 34	3 14 40
24' Cutter	12 36	do		6 26 55	3 14 19
2-'Pinnace II	Scr	do		6 7 48	3 7 8
26' Pinnace I	Scr	do		6 7 21	3 7 28
26' Pinnace I	Scr	HMS Highflyer		6 18 34	3 18 26
25' Pinnace II	Scr	do	3 15	6 3 3	3 5 3
24' Cutter	12 36	do	6 45	6 45 3	3 32 27
28' Gig I ..	19 54	do	3 15	6 37 13	3 7 19
30' Gig II ...	19 54	do	3 15	Did not finish	
30' Cutter I	19 54	do	3 15	Do.	
30' Cutter II	19 54	do	3 15	6 44 27	3 24 33

Course No. 1 twice round 10·8 miles Wind N W by W Strength Light Cup won by H M S Proserpine 15 points 3rd prize won by H M S Hyacinth H M S Highflyer 18 points.

THE

BY THE WAY.

WINTER MOUNTAINEERING.

The remarkable performance of Captain Wybergh and Mr. Arnold Lunn in crossing on skis from the Rhone Valley to the Bernese Oberland by way of the Wildstrubel once more illustrates the possibilities of mountaineering on snow-shoes. There is no doubt that this form of mountaineering has a great future. In Switzerland there are already scores of local ski clubs, which make Sunday excursions into the mountains; and among their most enthusiastic members are the summer guides, who will soon have two climbing seasons a year, and will thus reap a double harvest. One of the chief pioneers of this new pastime is Mr. H. E. Trippel, who has quite a remarkable record of ski-climbing feats. During one month last winter he made no fewer than seventeen ascents from Adelboden, ranging from Knoniabergli (5,742ft.) to Wildstrubel (10,788ft.). Of the latter ascent he says: "From the foot of the glacier to the summit took us five hours, but the descent only forty-five minutes, and we literally flew down the mountain."

THE NEW FRENCH "ASTRONOMER-ROYAL."

M. Baillaud, director of the Toulouse Observatory for the last thirty years, has been appointed to succeed the late M. Maurice Loewy as head of the Paris Observatory. M. Baillaud began his astronomical career at the Paris Observatory forty years ago as assistant to the then Director, Le Verrier, co-discoverer with our own Professor Couch Adams of the planet Neptune, and has done important work at Toulouse, not the least being the founding last year of a branch observatory on the summit of the Pic du Midi, in the Pyrenees with the exception of that on Mont Blanc at a higher altitude—9,100ft.—than any other observatory in the world. Unlike our Astronomer-Royal, who has rigid instructions to watch the moon and fixed stars, the head of the French National Observatory has a free hand, and spectroscopy and star-tranist photography were added to the Paris programme by M. Loewy just before his death.

A FAMOUS CRICKETER MADE CANON.

The Rev. William Bury, who has been appointed to the vacant residential canonry of Peterborough Cathedral, was in early life a mighty cricketer, and still occasionally "wields the willow." As a Cambridge undergraduate he played twice against Oxford in the Varsity eleven, and he subsequently held what was then considered the higher distinction of being included in Notts County Eleven. Canon Bury has been for the past few months rector of Ickenham, near Uxbridge but he was previously beneficed in the diocese of Peterborough. The new Canon is a zealous supporter of Poor-Law reform and of the co-operative system.

VETERAN ARTISTS.

Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema celebrated his seventy-second birthday and yet, has the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" writes, about a year ago he completed his most elaborate, if not most artistic, work, "Caracalla and Geta," a canvas five feet long, containing a vast number of figures. This makes the total number of pictures from his brush 382. William Powell Frith, R.A., the painter of those wonderful creations, "The Derby Day," in the Tate Gallery, "Ramsgate Sands," and "The Railway Station," has long passed the three score and ten years, for yesterday was the eighty-ninth anniversary of his birthday. He still works each day, painting replicas of his famous picture and in 1906 he was represented at the Royal Academy by a small work, "Motherhood." "Malvolio before Olivia," his first canvas placed in the Academy, dates from 1840, and it was bought for £20.

THE LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

A correspondent sends an interesting note on this subject to "Country Life." He says: "Recorded facts as to the longevity of birds in even the best natural histories are few; it therefore becomes almost the duty of observers to place on record any well-authenticated cases which come under their notice. Ladies of my acquaintance who live at Long Ditton have sent to me the following exact facts relating to a ring-dove: It flew into their house on Whit Sunday, 1880, from a house adjoining in which it was hatched in the previous September. It remained with them, and grew very tame and attached to the ladies. Its last moult was not completed as soon as usual, and its feet seemed to give way, so that it was seldom in its cage, but about in the room or nestling on its mistresses. It died on December 20, 1907, being then twenty-eight years and three months old.

REMARKABLE BELL-RINGING RECORD.

The master ringer of Lincoln Cathedral (Mr. W. R. Stiles) has just been entertained at dinner by his friends in honour of his attaining his jubilee as a ringer. Yet he is now only sixty-seven years old. During the half-century the "Guardian" states, he has climbed the belfry steps in St. Hugh's Tower so often that the total is equal to 975,000 stairs, and there is every hope that he will go on to complete the million. Ringing during the episcopate of three Bishops, Mr. Stiles has rung on 160 occasions for the reigning Monarch. He has rung at the installation of seven Deans, five Precentors, five Chancellors, four Sub-Deans and two Archdeacons.

A FROLIC OF VARIABLE WEATHER.

Not a little alarm, the "Lancet" points, out has been experienced in domestic circles by the appearance of considerable moisture on the walls and furniture of the house during the severe changes of temperature which have been recently experienced at Home. Fears of the house being in an unhealthy damp condition have been entertained, and of some irreparable damage being done to the papers on the wall, the decorations, the piano, and other articles of furniture. The occurrence has given rise to a deal of apprehension as to the soundness of the building from the health point of view; and the conclusion has been reached by a good many, we dare say, that rheumatism, sore-throats, and other diseases engendered by damp are likely to follow in the wake of such a phenomenon. As a matter of fact, the appearance of moisture on the interior surface of a house under the conditions which obtained is no evidence at all that the house is damp.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The truth is, our contemporary goes on to point out, that the house and its contents are extremely dry previously to the onset of warm, moist air, which commonly happens when the wind changes from the easterly to the westerly direction. The moisture is derived exclusively from the warm air, and not from the building at all. The house is still cold, and warm, moist air, coming into contact with the cold surfaces, deposits some of the moisture with which it is saturated. Everyone is familiar with the deposition of moisture which takes place on a cold tumbler or glass when it is brought into a warm room. In the phenomenon referred to the house is, so to speak, the tumbler, and the moist westerly breeze is the warm room. As a rule no harm is done, the separated moisture disappearing as the house recovers from its cold condition. Neither is the healthiness of the house affected in the least degree.

STOLYPIN'S NECKTIE.

The period of Count Muravieff's government of Poland has often been called the "time of Muravieff's collar," an allusion to the wholesale hanging of Polish patriots which took place, and M. Rodichieff adapted the ghastly Joke on Dec. 1 when he declared that posterity would refer to the present period in Russia as "the time of Stolypin's necktie." He had reason, for the other day twenty-two death sentences were passed in Russia, five of which were commuted, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily News."

"SAD SOULS"—WHO ARE NOT SAD.

I pity the engrossing clerk in a lawyer's office, the liftman who is eternally going up and coming down, the coachmen standing behind his horses, the porter carrying luggage for ever on his shoulders, the dustman struggling everlastingly with our rubbish window cleaner doomed to clean windows till he dies. Reader, when you grumble, think of these sad souls, and be thankful. The odd thing is that these souls are not sad at all, says Mr. James Douglas, in the "Morning Leader."

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

Dr. Richard Guenther, the United States Consul-General at Frankfort, quotes the following extracts of official statistics as showing the great increase in the cost of living in Germany in recent years. Bread, meat and milk advanced, from 1896 to the close of 1906, from 10 to 20 per cent. Butter, on the average, 25 per cent.; eggs, 28; potatoes, 22; flour, 10; fruits 14; vegetables, 27-85; peeled grains, 11-20; millet, 15 wheat, 27; herrings, 20. The cost of fuel advanced from 15 to 22 per cent. household goods, 15-20; wages for domestic servants, 25-6; and soap, 60; Clothing, &c., is also much higher. House rents are almost 25 per cent. higher; school tuition 20; and school books 5-10 per cent. Physicians' fees, medicines, and church fees have also advanced. The year 1907 has shown no abatement.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" is on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Some idea of the extent to which picturesque effects are obtained in the present coiffure fashions is shown in the array of beautiful combs in the shops. The best of paste is used for these combs, and it is almost as brilliant as the diamond, though the secret of its brilliancy lies in the setting rather than in the stone itself. The art nouveau combs, set in semi-precious stones, must also be taken into account, and some of these are eminently artistic and beautiful, but while the paste combs are in order with an evening dress, the combs in shell with gold or silver mountings demand judgment in the wearer, and must harmonize with frock and hair dressing, as well as with the coiffure lines. There are some wonderfully lovely combs in enamel and jewels, and great thought and effort have been given to the producing of these combs. Excellent designs are to be seen in real shell with gold mountings, and many women prefer these to the more elaborate jewelled combs, but for ordinary day wear the fastidious woman chooses hand one shell without other adornment than its outline. Side combs are now so often entirely hidden by the coiffure that they do not assume the importance they once did, but the barette is used when necessary. The large back combs are the most popular, and they are set among the puffs instead of below the massed hair, after the old fashion. Often there is no comb used at all, handsome shell pins with large ornamental heads being preferred, and these pins may be used to great advantage with the present style of coiffure. In the favourite coiffure of the moment the hair is drawn back softly, usually dropping a little sidewise over the forehead, and is massed there in a cleverly adjusted arrangement of loops and puffs and curls, which softens every sharp angle of the head without introducing any new ones. This dressing, when done, while increasing greatly the size of the head, really follows and indicates its shape, and for that reason is a thing prettier and more generally becoming than any of the old modes. One of the prettiest and most popular of evening hair decorations at present is the ribbon drawn around the head, in and out among the soft locks and puffs, and finishing at the left side near the front with a knot of the ribbon, a little cluster of flowers, or a jewelled ornament of some form, butterflies being among the favourite designs.

THE DECORATIVE BUTTON.

Good buttons are always valuable; they do not wear out, and they can make their appearance on many different costumes at different seasons. There is no more useful and practical present for birthdays or wedlings than a set of enamel buttons or a set in art nouveau style set in rims of paste or, if expense is no object, of brilliants. Many women of fashion cherish most carefully their "sets," which consist of six buttons, an umbrella handle, hatpins, and a clasp for a purse. These are just the dainty little details which mark the perfectly-dressed woman, and, though they are sometimes costly at the beginning, they practically last for ever. Last season at Biarritz, says our lady correspondent in Paris, all the rage was for sets of this genre in pink and pale purple quartz, set in dull silver or in rims of brilliants; amber is also used in the same way, and in the coming season in Paris golden tortoise-shell promises to be in great demand.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

1 There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station To-morrow Tuesday the 28th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki.
2 There will be a drill at Santa Cruz for members residing in that neighbourhood on Wednesday the 29th instant at 7 am.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.
3 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 11th March and close with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on Wednesday the 18th March.
4 The following is published for information:—
Government Resolution General Department No, 272 dated Bombay Castle 15th January 1908
Bombay Light Horse.
Second Lieutenant Francis Albert Reddie Supernumerary List, resigns his commission with effect from the 26th November 1907 and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

395 REGTL. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club to-day the 27th instant at 6-45 p. m.

396 DRILL

No 1 Company—
Tuesday the 28th instant at 9 p m Squad Drill with Rifles in the Town Hall Compound.
Dress.—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6 "B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluximi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-15 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company.
Tuesday the 28th instant at 9 p m Lecture on Ammunition at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Thursday the 30th instant at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluximi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluximi Fort at 5 p m
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

397 E E Co,

The E E Co will parade at 6 30 p m on Wednesday the 29th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light manning

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

41.—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 1st proximo:—
To-day Monday the 27th.—"K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on company parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
II.—There will be lecture at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m., for all those going in for Proficiency Certificates.
Tuesday the 28.—"M" Coy. parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p'm.
II.—"I" Coy. parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
III.—"L" Coy. parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
IV.—Ambulance Class in the Telegraph Office. Fort, at 4-45 p.m.
V.—Bugle practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.
Wednesday the 29th.—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Skirmishing and fire Discipline, Sections 33 to 43 Training Appendix 1905.
Thursday the 30th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.".
II.—"L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 7-45 a.m.
III.—"I," "K" and "M" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
42 Camp of Instruction. The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908
Conveyance—On Saturday the 1st Proximo, Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the Train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations
Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fare which will be refunded.
The Railway Authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily:—
From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-41 a m
From Colaba 4-10 p m
Railway Tickets, Railway Tickets will be issued at the orderly Room for one hour after every parade, and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets
Bedding—All Members sleeping in Camp must provide themselve with blankets and rugs
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled before the 31st instant
Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st proximo
43 It is notified for information that the following alterations are made in the programme of work for the forthcoming Camp of Instruction:—
Monday the 3rd Feb Afternoon Parade at 5 p m Subject-Skirmishing
Tuesday the 4th Feb—7-15 a m Skirmishing
Tuesday the 4th Feb—Parade at 8 p m Subject-Night March Bivouac and outpost
Wednesday the 5th Feb—Strike Camp and return to Santa Cruz with convoy.
44.—Promotions.—The following promotions will take effect in "A" Coy from this date:—
No. 4168 Lce Sergt. H. Williams to be Color Sergeant vice Boylette promoted.
No. 6164 Vol. J. Clarke to be Lce Sergt., vice Williams promoted.
No. 3721 Lce Corpl T. Stockbridge to be Corporal vice Gidney.
No. 1089 Vol. E. Ingle, No. 4762 Vol W. E. Rice, and No. 5819 Vol M. Byrne to be Lance Corporals to complete establishment.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

"MAX" states in "Capital" that Mr. Robert Laidlaw, M. P., is about to offer a prize of Rs. 2,000 for the best essay on "The Future Political Development of the Indian People. (WRONG)

THE British Government are reported to be in communication with the Persian Government regarding a proposal for the improvement of the postal regulations between India and Persia.

IT is understood that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has sent to the Pope a gift of £50,000 as a thank-offering for His Majesty's recovery from his recent serious illness.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE NEW ATOM.

The new atom as described by Professor J.J. Thomson in his recent book, "The Corpuscular Theory of Matter," is an interesting conception. It is founded on the electron theory of matter necessitated by the remarkable behaviour of Radium. A number of electrons, or particles of negative electricity, kept together by positive electricity, constitute this new creation of the physicist. One or more extra electrons attached to an atom electrify it negatively, while the loss of one or more renders its charge positive.

CHEMICAL COMBINATION.

And this positive and negative electrification of the atom furnishes the mechanism by which, on the new theory, chemical combination is effected. According to the the older atomic theory combination was due to chemical affinity, but the exact nature of the force which held the atoms together remained a mystery. The new atom permits us to picture the nature of the bond of union. Thus two atoms approach each other, and one of them loses one or more of its electrons, thus becoming positively electrified. These detached electrons attach themselves to the other atom, which thus becomes positively charged. Then, according to the familiar law of electrical force, these two atoms attract each other. They are held together, and from the molecule of a compound body.

ANTICIPATION BY SIR H. DAVY.

A remarkable anticipation of this new explanation of chemical combination occurs in Sir H. Davy's "Elements of Chemical Philosophy," written nearly a hundred years ago. In this he suggests that chemical and electrical attraction are the same power, acting in the former case on particals and in the latter on masses. "Electrical effects are exhibited," he writes, "by the same bodies; when acting on masses, which produce chemical phenomena when acting by their particles; it is not, therefore improbable, that the primary cause of both may be the same and that the same arrangement of matter or the same attractive powers, which place bodies in the relation of positive and negative, may likewise render their particles attractive and enable them to combine, when they have full freedom of motion."

EARTHWORMS AND SEEDS.

The dispersal of seeds, and the consequent spread of plants, is largely dependent on animal agency. And in the "American Naturalist" Mr. Andrews indicates how the earthworm may assist in this work. The habit of these creatures of dragging various leaves into the mouths of their burrows is well known. Darwin, in his interesting book on earthworms, pointed out how, in the larger number of cases, they judiciously drag in the leaf by the narrow end. In America it appears that they use the winged fruits of the silver maple for the purpose. Under these conditions the seeds sprout and grow, and the spread of the tree is facilitated.

CHANGE OF SPECIES.

In an American publication Mr. S. E. Weber gives a remarkable account of what he believes to be a change of species, that is to say, the production of one species, from the eggs of another. Out of 352 eggs laid by a certain species of mosquito he reared 43 adults. The parent mosquito was culex pipiens, but among those reared were seven individuals, belonging to the distinct species culex restuans. Again, from eggs of culex salinarius Weber claims to have reared the two species mentioned above. He thinks we have here an illustration of the way in which new species may be produced in Nature.

NITROGEN-FIXING FUNGI.

The higher plants depend largely for the needful nitrogen on species of fungi which are able to assimilate this element from the atmosphere. A series of investigations by Charlotte Ternetz, of which an account is given in the "Jahrbuch" of botanical science, indicate that this is the case to a much larger extent than hitherto supposed. Species of heath which naturally grow in soils poor in nitrogenous matter frequently have their roots covered with a fungus growth which supples them with nitrogen. The power of absorbing nitrogen varies in different species of fungi. And it is a curious fact that some of them only fix the atmospheric nitrogen when grown in a culture free from this element. If there is nitrogenous matter in the culture, they seem to prefer to avail themselves of this instead of exerting their powers of fixation.

NITROGEN-FIXING IN SEA-WATER.

It appears from the researches of W. Benecke, recorded in the Report of the German Botanical Society, that fixation of nitrogen by the action of bacteria may occur in sea-water. It had been denied that such organisms occur in the Bay of Naples, and Benecke has specially investigated these waters. Samples of water obtained from the bottom at depths of from 65 to 325 feet were added to sterilised nutrient solutions. After three days these were found to contain a large number of the typical nitrogen-bacillus. It would be interesting to know if any of the sea-weeds or animal life of the sea depend for their nitrogen on these bacteria.

DISSEMINATION OF FEVER GERMS.

Pasteur has shown that the same creatures may be the active agents in the dissemination of fever germs. The microbe of splenic fever was probably the first bacillus to be definitely identified as the cause of a disease, and it was shown by the French savant that earthworms may be the active agents in the spread of this disease. The microbes being buried with the bodies of the animals which have died of the disease are absorbed by the worms along with earth. They are then brought to the surface in the worm-casings, ready to be absorbed again by the cattle. It has been proved experimentally that the germs are thus brought up to the surface by worms.

THE SNOW-BUNTING.

The snow-bunting is quite the most prominent of English smaller cold-weather visitors, and in severe weather large flocks of this species are to be met with especially on the East Coast of England. Though in their summer dress snow-buntings display a goodly portion of white, they acquire more plumage as the winter approaches; the upper parts, which are brown or black, edged with pale chestnut in summer, alter considerably in winter, the pale chestnut fringe becoming abraded and being succeeded by white; giving the bird a distinctly useful protective colouration when snow is on the ground. In consequence of this change the snow-bunting is often known locally by different names at different seasons, the tawny bunting or pied finch of the summer being known as the snow-bird or snow-flake of the winter season. The name "snow-flake," given to it in Scotland and the Orkney Isles seems to be an extremely appropriate one and only those who have watched the little flights of snow-buntings as they rise quickly from their feeding-grounds, and, seemingly drifting in a quick, mazy flight here and there, can properly appreciate the resemblance of a winter flock of these birds to a little whirl of snow-flakes. Like all the bunting family, they are robustly and almost clumsily built, and it is probable that the Scotch word "buntin," which means short and thick, or plump, is derived from the name given to the group of birds of which our yellowhammer is the best-known member. The summer habitat of the snow-bunting is circumpolar. In the Arctic regions it is widely distributed, and Colonel Fielden has found snow-buntings nesting on Grinnell Land in 82deg. 33N. They breed in Spitzbergen; Franz Josef Land, Nova Zembla, and North Siberia. It is now an established fact that a few pairs nest in the British Isles, favouring the higher mountainous districts of Scotland. Though long suspected, it was not until 1886 that the nest and young were discovered in Sutherland, and since then other nests have been found in the Cairngorm and other districts; it appears from the evidence of observers that the species is increasing as a resident. Northwards, in the Shetlands and the Faroes, they breed more frequently.

The winter range is also a wide one, for snow-buntings migrate as far as Georgia in North America, Japan Northen China, and South Russia; while in Europe they reach the shores of the Mediterranean. With us they arrive in the North in September, but move down Southwards gradually, reaching our East Coast about November. They do not come very far inland in winter, but seem to prefer the low-lying lands bordering on the coast or surrounding some estuary, and at this season of the year they are more frequently met with by the wildfowl gunner than by an inland observer. In the more northerly breeding-ranges they seem to display this preference for the proximity of the sea more than do those that remain to nest in more southerly latitudes; for whereas the latter nest on the stony sides of the mountains, the former make their nests often only just above the sea-level, among the rocks and boulders or driftwood washed up by the sea.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy's, Gosswell Rd., London, Engd.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons, Captain G Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain W. Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,894 tons, Captain W. Miller, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesbro, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I N Co's Steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Peace, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Dame, Major Parker, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Detier, Mr. Panthakey, Mrs. Cordeiro, Mr. Chagla, Miss Cox. Mr. Loker, wife and 2 ladies, Mr. McMurry, and 135 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt James	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr M Arthur	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Goulsmith	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Rio man	Survey Boat

FOREIGN NAVY.

Ricardo	Comdr Laforie	P Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 25.

Alcana	2311 Morgon	
Bahadur	2936 Cribbin	T M & Co
Barenfels	3466 Engelage	Glade & Co
Bruno Fairlie	2349 Farfor	K Nixon & Co
Cuellebois	2466 Hall	W & A Gra ham & Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Investigator		S Mamonjee & Co
Kirklee	2575 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kaiser	1714 Pehlt	A Strauley
Malta	3960 Peters	N F...F & O S N Co
Maragon	3479 Hodgson	R pairing ... M M & Co
Madura	1973 Elson	M M and Co
Majidi	1892 Conte	Mauritius 18-1-08 B & P S N Co
Nowshera	1961 Maude	M M & Co
Norfolk	2506 Davey	A Strandes
Nurani	2070 Datlier	T M & Co
Obra	2521 Commack	M M & Co
Rydal Hall	2139 Fras r	K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir	2455 Grant	Shah N N Co
Warrior	2394 Tindale	Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Singapore	2735	Taylor	Antwerp	28-1	W & A G & Co
B Clan Macleodan	3 08	Gray	Chittagong	29-1	F Muir & Co
C&R City of Macras	3048	McFee	K'chi	1-2	K Nixon & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	M Jony	R S Ports	30-1	R & P S N Co
K Celtic	2531	Brenton	Hull via K'chi	31-1	P M & Co
M Caledonia	2509	Tocque	London	8-2	P & O Co
P Liebenfels	2857	Wittenburg	K'chi	31-1	Glade & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	M'lore	27-1	Bo S N Co
Coarland	703	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-1	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Sham udin	B'ragar	28 1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Clan Gordon	2236	Pagen	Dunkirk	31 1	F Muir & Co
6 Gutenfels	3551	Dittrichen	Hamburg	31-1	Glade & Co
7 Schwarzenfels	2456	Franzins	Calcutta	31-1	Glade & Co
S Affrica	2355	Blaffer	Trieste	1-2	E Scarpa
9 Istok	1830	Ticac	Trieste	29-2	A L S N Co
10&11 Chyebassa	3991	Babb	N F		M M & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	1-2	P & O Co
15 Riojun Maru	2979	Iriswa	Kobe	29-1	N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	27-1	M M & Co

M W D D

Kanzler	1864	Michiken	Z'bar	3-2	A Strandes

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden
	Baron Ellenbs	Parker	Calcutta
	H rlech s	Gill	Calicut
	Foyle s	Welsh	Rangoon
26	Umvinga s	Millet	Hull, &c
	Onda s	Shepherd	Rangoon

The steamer Caledonia, entered for loading on Saturday for London, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Cumming	Liverpool
20	Lindula	Negapatam
22	Virawa	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1,512 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 97 cwt char coal, Greaves Cotton and Co; 84 cwt Chutney, F Navroji

Singapore s—100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 8,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—784 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Gorden s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 cwt buffalo horns, E Mahmed

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 24 bales hemp E Oomersey

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—140 cwt cashew nuts, R Jeevandas; 1 bale cotton, fly, J C Tadiwalla; 440 bales cotton, Bamji and Co

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—1,000 cwt linseed, J Fachire; 100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—55 bales twist, Alois Schewiger and Co; 55 bales cotton and 25 bales twist A Blaschek and Co.
Istok s—55 bales Cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales Cotton, Volkert Bros

FOR PEROANCE.

Africa s—5 cwts Gum, Benjamine J Fachire.

FOR OSAKA.

Riojun Maru s—300 bales Cotton, M B Kaisha.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. Character of the season.—The rowing season was late but otherwise favourable. The rainfall in July and August was not only heavy but was so continuous as to afford little or no opportunity for weeding. Since the last fortnight of September, however, there has been little or no rain and the plants have suffered not only from want of moisture but also from abnormal heat. Their growth was consequently stunted. Light rain fell at the end of November throughout the Provinces and the condition of the plants improved somewhat. In Wardha, for example, the crop is expected to yield an extra picking.

Area.—In my second forecast the area under cotton in the Central Provinces was estimated at 1,432,722 acres or 3 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, but the present estimates give an area of 1,385,354 acres, or about the same as last year. Compared with the averages of the preceding 5 and 10 years, the area under crop increased by 6 and 35 per cent respectively. The estimate for Berar is 3,070,499 acres, which is 7 per cent. smaller than last year but 6 and 21 per cent respectively in excess of the quinquennial and decennial averages. Heavy and continuous rain in July and August damaged the plants, though not to a serious extent, in Saugor, Nimar, Nagpur and Bhandara, and those grown on river-banks in Chanda were washed away by floods. The damaged fields were ploughed up and prepared for rabi sowings thus diminishing the area under cotton. All the principal cotton growing districts (with two exceptions) show a decrease in the cropped area. The Wardha and Yeotmal Districts estimate an increase of 9 and 6 per cent, respectively, while in Nimar the area is practically the same as in the last season. The total area sown in the Central Provinces and Berar together falls short by 5 per cent compared with the last year. It is, however, 6 per cent in excess of the average of the past 5 years and 25 per cent in excess of that of the last decade

3. Outturn.—The Central Provinces crop is estimated at 224,096 bales of cleaned cotton and the Berar crop at 370,733 bales, totalling 594,829. For all districts the outturn will therefore be 33 per cent less than last year and 41 and 25 per cent respectively, less than the averages of the preceding 5 and 10 years. The yield is much below normal in consequence of the adverse climatic conditions described above and the falling-off ranges from 13 per cent. in Chhindwara to 73 per cent. in Damoh.

4. Prices.—The price of cotton at present ranges from 3 to 11 per cent above that ruling at this time last year in the principal cotton-growing districts of Nimar, Akola, Amraoti and Wardha. In Nagpur the price remains stationary.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS
BY ROYAL WARRANT.
PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. By J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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MALT VINEGAR.
NOTE THE TRADE MARK.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS

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WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An ideal Restorative."
Extracts for all Climates.
COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS
LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat & Malt
Sole Manufacturers, COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Norwich, Eng.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—H. Newill & Co., Killick & Co., Hall, Wilkes & Co., Ezekiel Bros., Madan and Co., Thomas & Nyrac, Tranter & Co., Kirkland Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Watkins & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. DELHI—A. Herales & Co. MADRAS—B. Madura, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 15 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—J. Wade Long & Sons.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey,

Lady's Watch. view of Movement

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the Illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

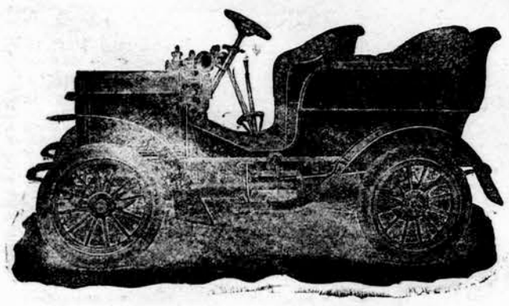
PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
" " " Gold	...	...	...	"	260
" Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	"	95
" " Gold	...	...	...	"	270
Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	"	95
" " Gold	...	...	...	"	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
" Gold	...	...	...	"	350
" Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	"	110
" " Gold	...	...	...	"	380
" Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	"	105
" " Gold	...	...	...	"	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India BOMBAY & POONA.



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SAFE AND RELIABLE

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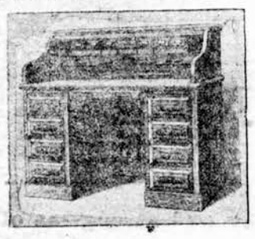

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insanity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and fitness only for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

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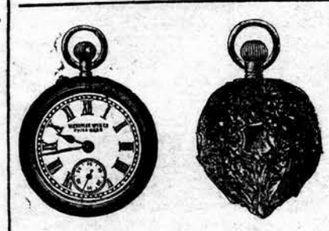
Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.



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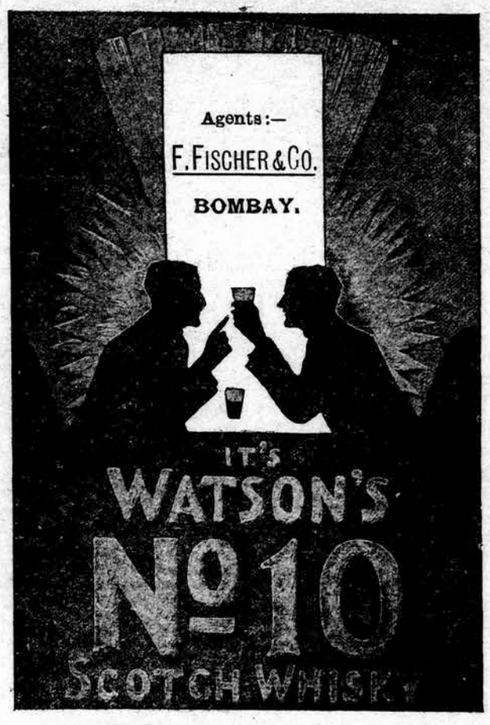

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegante	in boxes of 50	2	12	Per box.
Cherry Brandy, Flor Fina	„ 50	3	0	„
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La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales	„ 50	5	0	„
Mi Bella, Royales	„ 50	5	8	„
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La Bolsa, Superiores	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, ... in glass jar	„ 50	6	0	„
Victoria	„ 50	5	0	„
Flor de Alvarez	„ 50	4	0	„

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box.
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	„ 25	6	8	„
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils ...	„ 25	4	0	„
Bouquets, Cigares de Luxe	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe-	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothschilds	„ 26	3	0	„
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	„ 100	7	8	„
Perfectos, U. C.	„ 50	3	8	„
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva	„ 50	3	0	„

MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.

La Perlas	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	6	0	„
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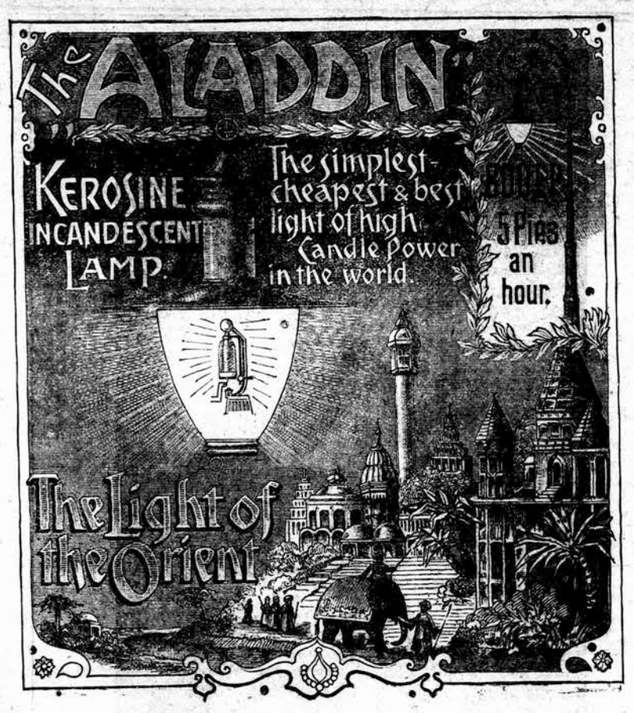
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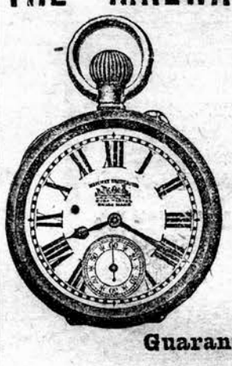

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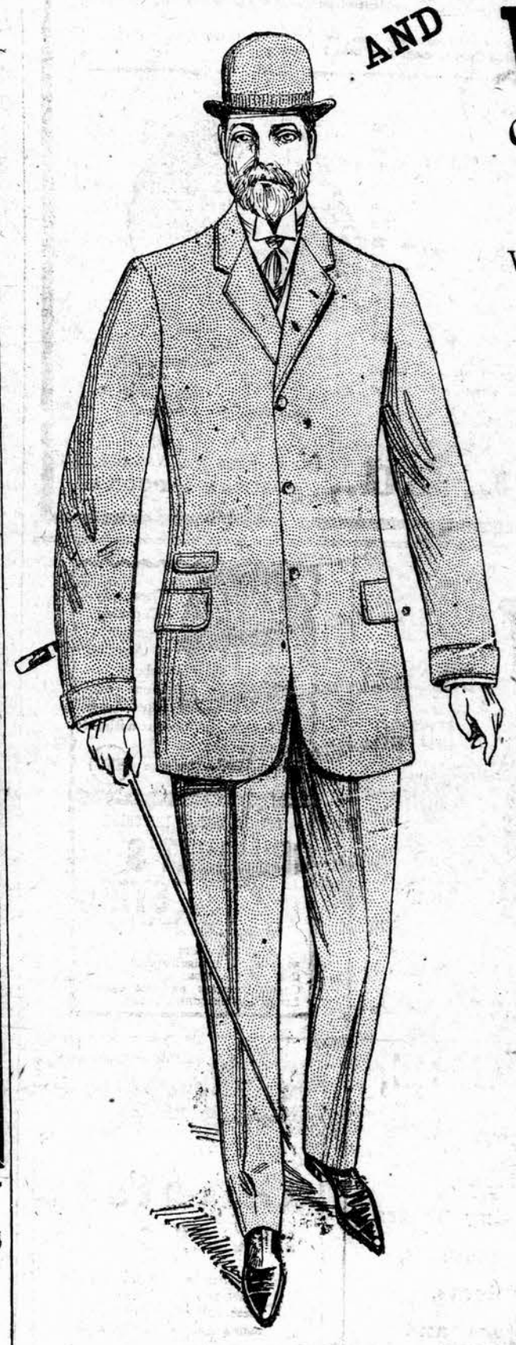

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